HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 301— BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 20, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
15 Dec.	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	-- --	16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	-- --	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	-- --	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	-- --	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	-- --	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10,602
26 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Termination voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on or 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926 21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
28th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits China & Japan.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE ... CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	20 Dec.	30 ,,
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	15 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES]

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, MAURITIUS, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926 20th Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
22nd ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
22nd ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
24th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T GIDVANI 1, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—DISTRIBUTORS on decent commission in every town, India, Burma and Ceylon. For Particulars Apply to:—K. G. MURTHY, P. O. Masulipatam, (S. India).
A R1341

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, etc. For employment. For terms send anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R1334

WANTED for service in Bombay or the moffussil with a business institution fresh Gujarati or Marathi knowing graduates in Agriculture, Commerce or Arts (with History & Economics). Starting salary about Rs. 60. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 1880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
27828

WANTED:—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to obtain applications from pushing and influential young men. preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: I, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
[illegible] Street Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated, large-hearted, liberal-minded, VADAMA BRIDEGROOM, other than "Harida Gotra," without scruples and false superstitious beliefs, to marry a grown up, well-educated orphan girl of medium complexion. No objection to widower under 35. Please reply Box No. 1883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1334

WANTED by a (Govt. Servant) well-to do and respectable Muslim widower, drawing a decent income, a Muslim spinster or widow without any encumbrances, fairly educated in English under 30 years of age. Apply Box No. 1862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M

SPORTS

FREE—EXCELLENT RACE TIP and SYSTEM for racing season. Ask particulars. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI; Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
S R1347

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3420

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each; Consisting features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted:—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1310

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TENDERS and CONTRACTORS—All India tenders, contracts and sales notices with Index for ready reference will be issued weekly from first January. Yearly subscription Rupees ten. Single copy six annas. EAST AND WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, Post Box 457, Bombay.
T R1346

HIMALAYAN RARITIES.— Fresh Chamba hill honey 1 lb. tin at Re. 1 per tin Fresh Cashmere Walnuts 10 lbs bundle Rs. 2/8 bundle. Postage and packing extra. Can be had from M. Iqbal, Sole Agents, Chamba Hill Stores, (Balun Dalhousie).
T R1284

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, those days being Public Holidays (CHRISTMAS) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th December, 1926.
27836

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1927-1928.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1927-1928, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th Instant and 14th proximo.

I also give notice, under Section 162 (1) of the aforsaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January 1927.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1926.
27850

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, which will be in force for 12 months, beginning on the 20th December, 1926, is now ready.

Copies of the complete Roll can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent, Electoral Roll Department, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per copy between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (B.T.) on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on other days except on Sundays and other holidays.

Copies of each separate Ward Roll are also available at Rs. 3 per copy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th December, 1926.
27846

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17-B, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th December, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S. T), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1925.
2. To confirm the appointment of Directors made by the Board of Directors.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1926 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

V. N. BHAJEKAR.
Chairman.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st December, 1926 to 31st December, 1926, both days inclusive.
27819

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 237 of 1924.

VIRCHAND DOLA & COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

NAWAB SYED KALIM HUSSEIN SYED MAHOMED RAZVI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree, Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of July, 1925 the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in the following immoveable properties will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The right title and interest of the 1st defendant herein in all the fields of the following description situate at Agazan Taluka and Pot Tukdi Kalyan Tukdi and District Thana.

SURVEY NOS:—2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 20, 21, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 26, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 28, 28, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 30, 30, 30, 31, 32, 32, 32, 33, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 35, 35, 36, 37, 37, 37, 37, 38, 38, 39, 40, 40, 40, 41, 41, 41, 41, 43, 44, 45, 45, 45, 47, 49, 51, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 56, 56, 56, 57, 57, 57, 58, 59, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 62, 62, 62, 63, 63, 63, 63, 63, 64, 64, 65, 65, 65, 66, 66, 66, 66, 66, 67, 67, 67, 68, 68, 68, 69, 69, 70, 71 72, 72, 72, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 79, 80, 80, 80, 81, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 83, 83, 83, 83, 84, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 86, 87, 87, 87, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 92, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 98, 98, 98, 100, 102, 102, 102, 104, 104, 105, 105, 105, 107, 107, 107, 107, 108, 108, 109, 110, 111, 111, 115, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 117, 117, 117 118, 118, 119, 119, 119, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 121, 121, 122, 122, 122, 123, 123, 123, 123, 124, 125, 127, 127, 127, 129, 129, 129, 130, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 133, 133, 134, 134, 134, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135 135, 135, 135, 137, 138, 138, 138, 138, 138, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 140, 141, 142, 142, 142, 142, 143, 144, 145, 145, 145, 146, 146, 146, 146, 146, 147, 147, 147, 147, 148, 148, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 150, 150, 150, 150, 151, 151, 151, 153, 153, 153

AMUSEMENTS

ANOTHER MAN GONE WRONG!

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"HOT WATER"

A cyclonic Comedy of newly-weds and meddling relatives!

For the time of your life see this riotous picture.

"BEATING THE BOOK"

An exciting racing Drama

Starring

STEVE DONOGHUE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

PRICES 3/6, 3, 2/4, 1/8, 0/12, 0/6.

SEE IT ALL FOR YOURSELF

AT THE

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

POPULAR PICTURE PALACE

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

MANOVIJAYA

Released by

EXCELSIOR FILM Co,

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

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DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-Yearly ..	„ 10	„ 12/8
Quarterly ..	„ 5	„ 6/4
Monthly ..	„ 1/14	„ 2/4

Single Copy One Anna

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs 50 per year

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. .. Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4

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STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARES UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady but quiet and the volume of the business was very small.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 892-8 and after registering a small rise declined to Rs. 891-4 but rallied up and closed at Rs. 893-12. Century kept steady at Rs. 386-4. Central India ruled dull without any enquiries and closed easy at Rs. 867-8. New Great was maintained around Rs. 300. Pearl was steady at Rs. 492-8. Fazal showed no fluctuation and closed at Rs. 867-8.

In the miscellaneous section Alcock were dealt in at Rs. 245. Tata Hydros after opening at Rs. 1085 declined to Rs. 1077-8 one long liquidation, but towards the close prices improved and closed at Rs. 1083-12. Tata Iron ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 67-4 and Rs. 66-8 with a small business, while deferred shares dropped Rs. 5 after opening at Rs. 202-8 on scattered selling and closed at Rs. 198-12.

Among Bank Shares, India Bank exchanged hands at Rs. 77 and Central Bank improved to Rs. 31-4. Imperial Bank was steady at Rs. 1550.

Sindia ruled easy and closed at Rs. 12-9, while Tram ruled steady at Rs. 142-8.

The closing quotations remained as under:

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.	
Bank of India..	50	2½	77	
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67	XD
Central	25	1½	31	4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	85	
Imperial	500	40	1550	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	393	12
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	21	6
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	29	14
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	135	
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	130	
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	350	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	51	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	112	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	8
Pachora Jammai ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	6	0
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	76	
STEAMER COMPANIES				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	138	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		12	9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	89	8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	7-2	8
Andhra Valley P ..	1,000	..	1000	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	142	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1083	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	10	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	612	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	815	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press			465	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	575	XD
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	245	
Madras United ..	250	15	480	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1835	
Mathradas	100	..	60	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	87	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127	8
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	125	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	300	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	12	492	8
Phoenix	100	10	390	
Premier	100	..	14	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	17	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8075	
Simplex	250	..	141	4
Sir Shapurji Broach ..	100	..	30	
Standard	500	40	1400	
Swadeshi	100	18	498	4
Swan	100	—	152	8
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	95	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2410	
Vishnu P.	500	75	680	
Velapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	12	15	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	565	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	167	8 PRI
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	7	1
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	199	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125	
Mokenzie	100	20	367	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	60	635	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	126	4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	83	12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	193	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	67	
Thacker	50	..	112	
Telephone	50	nil	37	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	4	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 18

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/11.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/4/0.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 89/13.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/12.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 78/10, 1945/55 Rs. 108/11.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Rain is required in parts of Decan, Karnatak, and Southern Maratha Country States.

Standing crops were damaged by locusts in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Kurundwad; they were withering in parts of the Deccan, Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States and were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton and sowing of rabi commenced in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	... 25 to 53
Gujarat	... 29 to 45
Konkan	... 14 to 43
Deccan	... 26 to 51
Karnatak	... 30 to 40

Jupiter	15	..	5 4
New India	25	1y	22
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 10
MILLS			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	460
Alliance	100	..	30
Apollo	50	..	8 12
Assur Viriee ..	..	..	2 8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	365
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	893 12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.	172 8
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	70
Century ..	100	20y	386 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	517 8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	445
Ceylon ..	100	..	40
Colaba Lan & Mill.	100	..	135
Coorla 100		..	145
Crescent	100	4	165
Currimbhoy	250	..	250
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	660
E D. Sassoon United O. 7/8			1 7 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	215
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	125
Elphinstone O ..	100	..	30
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	867 8
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	5	1114
Indoostan	1,000	125	1075
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	105
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	338 12
Jamshed O.	250	..	67 8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		45
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5775
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	130
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS			
Ahmedabad			400
Bombay Cotton			305
Bombay Dyeing [892 8 893 12 891 4 893 1			
Century			386 4
Central India ..			517 8
Colaba Land			135
Crescent			165
Edward Sassoon..			125
Fazulbhoy			867 8
Finlay			125
Globe			27 8
Gokak			111 4
Indian Bleaching			165
Indore Malwa ..			338 12
Kohinoor			1125
Madhowjee			130
Mathuradas			60
Meyer Sassoon			86 4
Mysore			115
New Great 309 311 4 310 300			
Pearl ..			492 8
Pabany			215
Phoenix			390
Simplex			141 4
Swadeshi			490
Swan Mills			1 2 8
Tata Mill			125
MISCELLANEOUS			
Alcock			245
Bombay Steam			100
Bundi Cement			21 6
Central India Mining			29 12
Indian Cement ..			135
Katni Cement Ord. ..			130
Shivrajpur			51 4
Tram Co. Ord. ..			142 8
Tata Hydro 1085 1085 1077 8 1083 12			
Tata Iron & Steel Ord 67 4 67 4 66 8 67			
Tata Iron & Steel Def 202 8 202 8 197 8 198 12			
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent ..			78 11
Govt. paper 5 per cent			108 12

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 17 December

Description.	Spot prices 16-12-26.	9-12-26.
Bengals. F. G.	219	218
Sind/Punjab F.G.	217	216
Rajputana F. G.	219	218
Oomra Fine	235	237
C. P. No. 1. Fine.	250	252
C. P. No. 2. Fine.	243	245
Khandesh F. G.	225	222
Hedge Contracts.	Futures. Settlement Rates. 16-12-26	9-12-26.
Bengals-Dec/Jany.	210	207
do March.	205	203
Broach-April/May.	246	243
do July/Aug.	250	257
Oomra F.-Dec/Jany.	234	232
do Mareh.	231	228

Receipts for the week ending Dec. 16

	1926. Bales.	1925 Bales.
Bengals	7452	23260
Oomras	58954	89589
Dholleras	1235	9390
Broach	—	—
Southerns	2520	225
Persians	110	20
Americans	—	—
Egyptians..	27	83
E. Africans	1422	692
Other sorts	—	—
Total	71720	123259

Exports for the week ending 16th Dec.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	370
Continent	2406
China	2200
Japan	14050
Coast Ports	200
Total ..	19226
Afloat in Harbour	
Europe	1210
China, Japan and Coast Ports	8105
Total ..	9315

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 16th Dec.

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
312152	607718	384695	461537	51356

Exports from 1st Sept. to 16th Dec.

	1926	1925	1924
United Kingdom	592	8366	4552
Continent ..	62013	102691	56720
China	17063	23291	3140
Japan	77917	154011	23155
Coast Ports ..	3421	7601	5739
U. S. A.	1	450	70
Total	161007	296410	303376

1923	1922
53202) 216171)	181622
19727	6601
150767	310373
5521	10234
..	..
Total 445388	514833

	Bales.
Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 16th Dec. 1926	34,114
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 16th Dec. 1926	2,83,428
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th Dec 1926	2,51,572

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th December 1926:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc	18,90,90,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,19,55,000
	23,78,45,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,96,68,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,22,59,000
Bills Discounted	1,83,73,000
Bank Premises	56,05,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,70,34,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	12,48,86,000
	23,78,45,000

A massage from Rangoon states H. M. S. "Emerald", sitership o "Enterprise' of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron of the East Indies Command, is expected to visit Rangoon in January next and remain here till the end of the month.—A. P.

A resolution was passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lohana Snataka Mandal offering its cordial congratulations to Rao Bahadur Harjiwandas Bhawanbhai Kotak, on his appointment as Dewan of the Idar State.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Dec. 18

JUTE.

Albion ..	539	Howrah ..	45/6
Alliance ..	590	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	358	Kamarhatty	690
Anglo-India	420	Kankanarrah	547
Auckland ..	295	Kelvin ..	880
Barnagore ..	221	Khardah ..	490
Bally ..	250	Kinnison ..	1020
Birla ..	11/4	Lansdowne	327
Belvedere ..	600	Lawrence ..	644
Budge-Budge	529	Lothian ..	498
Caledonian ..	626	Naihati ..	500
Chapdani ..	196	National	33
Clive ..	40/12	New Central	635
Craig ..	5/4	Northbrook	59
Cheviot ..	327	Nudea ..	49
Dalhousie	470	Orient ..	28
Delta	624	Presidency ..	8/12
Empire ..	56/8	Reliance	75
Fort Gloster	945	Soorah ..	32
Fort William	377	Standard ..	491
Gondalpara..	1070	Union ..	630
Gourpore	735	Waverly	7/8
Hukumchand	14/8	HESSIAN	14/6
Hooghly ..	86/4	JUTE	61

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	131
Bowaria ..		Keshavram Cotton	3/6
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur	18	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia	9/8	New Kendah .. Raneegunge ..	..
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	7/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	6/10	I. Standard	
B.I. Corporn.	4/10	Wagon	35/4
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	3/2
Burma Corp	10/8	Madon Theatres	6/2
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	9/12	Imperial Bank	1540
		.. Conty.	392

Remarks:—Jute shares very firm. Cottons were quiet. Coals were steady Government Securities remained unchanged. 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 78/11, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/12; 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 101/6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 10 9
Jacob	„	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 3
Elphinstone	„	0 10 3
Apollo	„	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91½-92½	„	0 13 9
Century 6404-8705	„	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 6
Phoenix	„	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 13 9
Kaliamardan	„	0 13 9
Dand Sahiib	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 6
David Mill	„	0 14 6
Apollo Mill	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	„	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyula)	„	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 13 0
Sakuntala	„	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	„	0 13 0
Globe	„	0 12 6
Rachael	„	0 12 6
Palkhi	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Century	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
Jacob	„	0 14 0
Mun Mill	„	0 14 6
1386 Tata	„	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pebaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
3800 Sholapur	„	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 8 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 10 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	„	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	„	2 2 0
Apollo David	„	2 2 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 0
Great	„	1 0 6
Phoenix	„	1 1 6
Kohinoor	„	1 1 6
Tata	„	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	„	0 14 0
Mahel	„	0 14 0

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

December 1.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,443,355 on the 24th ultimo, as compared with £151,458,325 on the previous Wednesday.

The amount of gold on offer yesterday in the open market was again small, just over £200,000 being available. The trade absorbed about £80,000, India and the Straits about £65,000, and America about £60,000.

Movements of gold to and from the Bank of England continue to be on a small scale as shown below.

	(Received	Withdrawn
November 25th	£ nil	£12,000
„ 26th	nil	£19,000
„ 27th	nil	nil
„ 29th	nil	nil
December 1st	nil	nil

No sovereigns were taken for export this week. The withdrawal from the Bank during the week under review has been £31,000, reducing the net influx since the 1st January 1926 to £7,895,000, and increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £3,700,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 24th ult. were:—

Imports.

Russia	£24,776
Belgian Congo	18,900
France	20,157
British West Africa	36,811
British South Africa	240,569
Other countries	3,368
Total	£344,581

Exports.

Germany	£280,473
France	29,200
Argentina	20,000
British India	43,000
Straits Settlements	26,200
Canada	£250,000
Other countries	35,425
	£664,294

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October 1926 amounted to 50 132 ounces as compared with 48,350 ounces for September 1926 and 48,896 ounces for October 1925.

SILVER.

Since Saturday, Indian orders for shipment to Bombay to-morrow for the December settlement in that city have not been in evidence, and prices have therefore been inclined to sag. To-day distinct signs of weakness set in from that quarter, probably as a consequence of the disquieting state of affairs in China. Besides forward sales on Indian account, some of the silver purchased for this week's shipment was resold and the premium on spot silver was reduced to 1/16d.

The question whether the critical situation at Hankow has a bearing upon the silver market is necessarily a matter of interest. This would depend largely upon the gravity of affairs and upon any extension that might take place to other localities than Hankow.

The Chinese people are peaceful and law abiding, and not ill-disposed toward foreigners save under what they may consider provocation, so that, it is reasonable to infer that the area of disorder will be confined to the places where Chinese military operations have been in being, unless of course umbrage be taken at any steps that may be necessary to protect the life and property of foreigners, and unless the Chinese elsewhere should consider such acts as an aggression. Hence, the question of the security of the stock of silver at Shanghai does not at present appear to enter into consideration.

Arrest of upcountry trade, however, at a time when remittances would normally be required for Hankow is of more immediate importance, as also is the probability of a further increase in Shanghai stocks already considered unduly large—owing to silver being sent in for safe custody.

The tendency therefore would appear to be for Shanhai stocks to lose some of their raison d'etre—namely the financing of trade. Though in such circumstances silver might not—first at any rate—be exported to India or elsewhere for realisation, shipments to China might be diverted to India and other centres, and less disposition shown to make fresh purchases in London and the United States.

Further, silver markets generally might preserve a bearish tendency so long as there was cause for anxiety as to the course of events.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 24th ult. were:—

IMPORTS.

France	£118,013
U. S. A.	£30,577
Straits Settlements	£10,082
Total.	£167,163

EXPORTS.

British India	£43,937
Other countries.	£17,298
Total.	61,235

The annual meeting of the Madras branch of the European Association will be held at Freemasons Hall, Egmore on 13th January at which the Governor and Viscountess Goschen will be the guests of honour.—A. P.

The Punjab Minister of Agriculture's review on the annual report of the Department of Industries for 1925 says that the report discloses an year of steady work, and that Progress was most noticeable in the direction of industrial education.—A. P.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 18.
To-day's price.

January	12.22+.04
March	12.46+.04
May	12.68+.04
July	12.89+.03
October	13.11+.07
Middling Spot	12.70+.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY.

New York Dec. 18.
To-day's sales (bales.

Day's Receipts a all U.S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	23,0000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Dec. 18.
To-day's price.

January	12.32+.06
March	12.47+.06
Middling Spot	12.34+.06

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 18.
To-day's Price.

Demand Bills	484.75—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.
To-day's sales (Bales).

Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.
To-day's closing.

December	6.56+.14
January	6.59+.13
February	6.60+.13
March	6.67+.13
April	6.71+.13
May	6.77+.13
June	6.81+.13
July	6.87+.13
August	6.90+.14
September	6.92+.13
October	6.95+.13
November	6.97+.13
December	6.99+.13
Middling Spot	6.80+..8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.
To-day's closing.

December	12.86+.20
January	12.72+.20
February	12.51+.16
March	12.38+.16
April	12.31+.14
May	12.26+.14
June	12.21+.13
July	2.18+.13
August	12.20+.13
September	12.23+.13
October	12.28+.13
November	12.28+.08
December	12.28+.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.80+.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.
To-day's closing.

Scinde Good	4.75+.15
Scinde Fully Good	5.00+.15
Scinde Fine	5.25+.15
Bengal Good	4.85+.15
Bengal Fully Good	5.10+.15
Bengal Fine	5.35+.15
Oomra Good	5.60+.15
Oomra Fully Good	5.85+.15
Oomra Fine	6.10+.15
Broach Good	5.55+.15
Broach Fully Good	5.85+.15
Broach Fine	6.15+.15

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 18.
To-day's Price.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment Quoted, Dec.-Jan.	£7-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment Paid, Dec.-Jan.	£19-0-0
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, Ton Shipment Nominal, Dec.-Jan.	£17-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Paid, Dec.-Jan.	£17-15-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Paid, Jan.-Feb.	£17-5-0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 18.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/3.
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers.—
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½lbs:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/6.
Market:—Quietly steady.
Wheat Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment value 54/.
Market:—Quietly steady.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Dec./Jan. shipment offered 55/9
December shipment offered 55/3.
Wheat Afloat to the U.K. 1,775,000 quarters.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 18.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	20|3
July-Sept., per cwt.,	18|1-1|2
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	18|6

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt.,	20-4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Karachi.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	20 9-3|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 18.
To-day's Rate.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.38 plus 1|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1|8 plus 1|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	31.88 plus .10
T.T. Milan on London	108.70—.25
T.T. Berne on London	25.09
T.T. Paris on London	121.00—.20

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 17.
To-day's rate

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-17/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 18.
To-day's Rate.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9|16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-17|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3|4 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb./Jan. shipment buyers £16/15/0.
April/May shipment buyers £16/5/0.

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed, La La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment offered £17/17/6.
Jan/Feb. shipment Hull paid £14/11/3.
Feb./March shipment Hull paid £14/10/0
Market:—More doing at lower prices
Linseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £18/10/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Jan./April delivery buyers 29/9.
May/Aug. delivery paid 29/9.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 18.

Silver.—Business very small. Market very quiet.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	24-11 16-1|16
Forward	24-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 18.
Open Market Price.
To-day's Price.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4.4-11-1|2

London, Dec. 18.
To-day's Rate.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3|4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

	Dec. 11	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17
January.	11.85	1.96	12.00	12.26	11.02	12.18
March.	12.08	12.20	12.25	12.49	12.28	12.42
May.	12.32	12.42	12.47	12.69	12.49	12.64
July.	12.53	12.61	12.65	12.90	12.69	12.86
Oct.	12.68	12.78	12.85	13.09	12.89	13.04
May Highest.	12.33	12.48	12.52	12.72	12.68	12.66
May Lowest.	12.24	12.32	12.42	12.48	12.49	12.36

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

	Dec. 11	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17
January.	6.30	6.40	6.40	6.44	6.52	6.46
March.	6.39	6.49	6.48	6.52	6.58	6.54
May.	6.50	6.59	6.59	6.64	6.69	6.64
July.	6.60	6.69	6.70	6.75	6.79	6.74
Oct.	6.69	6.77	6.79	6.84	6.87	6.82

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

	Dec. 11	De. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17
Broach. A/M.	238/8	238	242/8	241/8	246	241//8
Broach. J/A.	242/8	240/8	246/8	245	249/8	246
Oomra. D/J	228/4	226/8	230/8	229/8	233/8	228/8
Oomra. March.	224	222/8	227/8	227/8	230/8	227/8
Bengal D/J	204/8	203	208/8	207	210	206
Bengal Mar.	200	198/8	203/8	202	205	201
Broach. Highest.	241/8	240/4	242/4	243/8	247	242
Broach Lowest.	238/4	236/8	240	241/8	245/8	240/12

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Firms—Ginnings expected Bullish on Monday.

LOCAL:—Steady.—Nears weakening in Oomra.

Private Cables and reports:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—
New York.—May Highest 12-66 (2-57 p.m.) lowest 12.36 (10-11 a.m.)
Liverpool:—Masters Federation decided to withdraw all restrictions regarding working hours. This points to a decided change in the policy.
American buying.—Fossick's estimate of Ginnings upto 12th Dec. 15,550,000 bales.

Cable Advices:—
Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable dated 17th inst. (5-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—
"Market closed firm. Ginnings likely to be on the small side."
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th inst. as under:—
"Market advanced in expectation of bullish ginning report on Monday."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—
The American markets seem to move within narrow limits, and any advance seems to meet cotton, only to cause a setback. This may prove to be the case until the turn of the year, though if one strikes weak markets it would seem to be good policy, and a safe course to buy gradually part of requirements on weak days.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened some 11 points lower, but in view of the expectations of bullish ginning figures on Monday the 20th inst. prices registered a smart rise on general buying and less hedge selling. The closing prices show a rise of 14 to 17 points. The noticeable feature of yesterday's trading was that the long interest in the December position was being liquidated, and the closing price of this delivery showed a fall of 5 points. The spot quotations are not received, being mutilated, but the New Orleans spot prices were raised by 15 points at 12-28, which shows a healthy state of affairs.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

To-day the Bombay cotton market opened at 2 p.m with Broach Apl/May delivery being quoted at Rs. 244/8 in sympathy with better overnight advices from America. The sessions ruled very dull and the volume of the business was very narrow.

On account of increasing arrivels of cotton, the Bulls are getting nervous and are liquidating their holdings of Oomra Dec/Jan. This action has brought both Dec/Jan and March contracts on the same level. If this attitude continues for some time with increasing hedge selling, we believe March will be appreciated. To-day some business is reported being done for May Oomra at Rs. 235/-. The market closed as under:—

	O.	H.	L	C
Broach Apl/May	244/8	244/12	244/8	244/12
Jan/Apl Oomra	249	250	249	250
Dec/Jan	232	232	230½	230/12
March	232	232	230/8	230/12
Bengal Dec/Jan	210	210	209/8	209/8
March	205	205	204/8	204/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

The Liverpool cotton market was reported to have opened 11 points higher. Our market opened steady but closed quiet with small business. Oomra May closed at Rs. 232/8.

	O.	H.	L.	C
Broach Fl/May	245/8	245/8	245	245
Jan/Apl Oomra	250	250	249/8	249/8
Dec/Jan	231	231	230/8	230/8
March	231	231	230/8	230/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	209/8	209/8	209	209
March	205			205

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Following further rise of 4 points in the prices of the New York futures, our market is expected to open for Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 245 and in view of the ginning report which is to be issued to-morrow in America, it is not likely to move much.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 18,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,833	57,542	94,685
Central India	763	18,488	68,365
Barsi and Nagar	1,186	22,965	37,174
Hyderabad-Gaorani	615	4,543	11,172
Berar	3.320	75,037	85,878
Central Provinces	795	13,529	38,915
Total Oomras ..	10,517	1,92,104	3,36,189
Dholera	31	5,171	49,454
N.W. Provinces	822	27,941	1,08,498
Rajputana		7,111	22,810
Sind-Punjab ..	508	15,501	56,788
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	167	10,692	11,735
Westerns-Northerns ..		7,173	6.182
Cocoanada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		4,436	6,441
Persian		2,428	1,684
American		32,511	138
Egyptian and African ..	176	18,769	26,652
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		7	352
Total	12,221	3,24,373	6,23,396

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 16th Dec. This year	Last year
Europe	851	62,013	1 11,507
Japan & China ..	10,950	94,980	1,77,302
Coast Ports ..		3,221	7,601
Up-country by Rail. ..		34,114	3,274
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		8,315	25,360
Total ..	11,801	2,04,436	3,25,044

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Wheat	12,895 cwts
Linseed	2,599 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	122 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,449 ,,
Poppyseed	14 ,,
Groundnuts	7,035 ,,
Castorseed	4,631 ,,
Rice	116,524 ,,
Myrabollams	3,222 ,,
Cottonseed	12,240 ,,
Mowraseed	148 ,,
Gram	3,881 ,,
Joowar	1,013 ,,
Bajree	3,015 ,,
Total	1,916 tons.

1926/1927 CROP.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Bengal M G F G	217/220
Bengal M G Fine	223/225
Khandeish M G Fine	225/230
Mathia F G	222/228
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	237/240
Amraoti F G Fine	240/242
Dhamangaon M G Fine	242/245
Wardha/Nagpur	251/268
Sanavad	230/235
Jalna/Aurangabad	228/232
Barsi	228/232
Warangal	250
Purna	265
Punjab/American	261/67

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Bales	Buyers	Cotton	Rate.
200	Volkart Bros.	C.P. 1.	252
100	Vurdhman Bros	Jaipur	229
300	B. Karshandas	Bengal	225
100	Suzuki Co.	Arvi	244
200	Dawn Mill	Khandesh	226
200	Tata Mill	Mathia	225
100	Shamjee Hemraj	Aligarh	230
200	Mithabhai Nathoo	C.P. 2	245
200	Suzuki & Co.	Arandol	228
300	Toyo Menkwa	Bengal	226
100	Jetha Devji	Boovad	229
200	Moon Mills	C.P. No. 1	252
200	Dawn Mills	Bengal	231
100	R. Dassa	Bengal	230
300	Currimbhoy Mills	Bengal	225/30

FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May 1927	10 2 6
Wheat January	7 12 6
Wheat May	7 5 9
Groundnuts Dec./Jan.	11 6 0
Groundnuts Feb./March	56 8 0
Castorseed March/May	10 14 0
Cottonseed Dec./Jan.	4 1 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

To-day the silver market ruled very quiet with a small business. The tendency is rather bearish but the operators are not inclined to sell freely.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	56 9 0
Mugsar	56 5 0
Posh	56 6 0
Double option premium:—	
Mugasar	0 6 0
Posh	1 12 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

The market ruled quiet but steady.

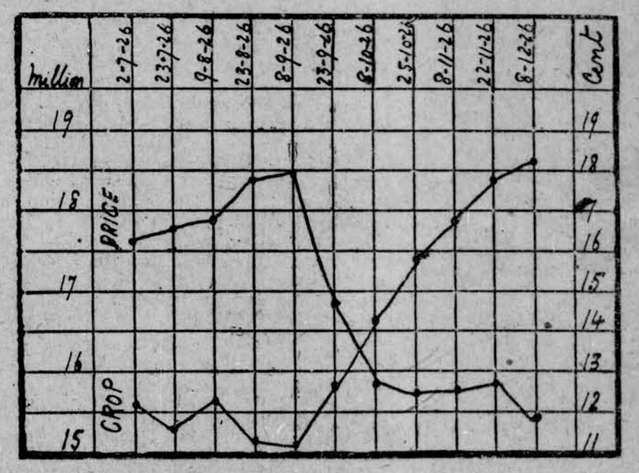
	Rs. a. p.
Ready	21 9 3
Magasar delivery	21 9 0
Posh delivery	21 9 3
National Bank	21 13 0
Chartered Bank	21 12 0
Central Bank	21 11 6
Doube option premium:—	
Posh	0 3 0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

SEASON 1926-27

EFFECT OF BUREAU ESTIMATES ON PRICES

The following Chart shows in parallel wave lines the estimated Cotton Crop in millions of Bales as published by the Crop reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture of the U. S. A. and its effect on the prices of Cotton Futures for January, 1927. Delivery in the New York Cotton Exchange on the days on which the various fortnightly reports were published. This Chart on a glance proves that in spite of great opposition from the interested parties and operators in the Market, who have run down the estimates as inaccurate, misleading and unreliable, the world at large has accepted these reports as correct guides as far as human ingenuity can produce.



MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 832.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 932.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 915.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 279.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 121.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 108.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady dull.

BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 18

Sovereigns Ready 13/8/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/8/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 56/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 56/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 56/5.

London, Dec. 17.

Bar gold ready, £84/11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 24/12.
Silver forward, d. 24/12.
Tone of Silver—Market closed dull market has fallen to-day on Indian selling.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

3 months 4-9\|16 per cent.
6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1 to 1 1/4 per cent.
1 month nil.
3 months 2½ per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.— Slightly steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 17.
To-day's rate

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£112-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/4
National Bank	£47-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6.1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84-3/4
Conversion Loan	£74-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£57
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-7/8
Government Securities 3 p.c.	£59-3/4
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-1 4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-7/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 17.
To-day's rate

T. T. Berlin on London	20-37-3/4
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12-13-1/4
T. T. Brussels on London	34.89
T. T. Madrid on London	31-78
T. T. Milan on London	108-95
T. T. Berne on London	25-09
T. T. Paris on London	121.20

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 17.
To-day's price

Copper, English Best Selected,	£63-3/8
Copper, Braziers,	£72
Yellow Metal,	£67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£29
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£16-5/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£305-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 17.
To-day's Price.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Buyers	1s. 0-1|4d.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Sellers	1s. 6-1|2d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Buyers	1s. 6-1|8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Sellers	1s. 6-3|8d.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 17.
To-day's Price.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment Paid, Dec.-Jan.	£14-17-6

Market: Steady.

Linseed, Bombay, Shipment Nominal, Dec.-Jan.	£18-0-0

London, Dec. 17.
To-day's Price.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Buyers, Dec.-Jan.	£16-17-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Sellers, Apl.-May	£17-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 17.
To-day's Price.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Delivery Buyers, Jan.-Apl.	30
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Buyers, May-Aug.	29|9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta, Jan.-Mar., per cwt., Offered	20|3
July-Sept., per cwt., Offered	18|1-1|2
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., Offered	18|3

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt., Offered	20|4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Karachi.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt., Offered	20|4-3|4

At a public meeting of the citizens of Traivandrum, says a Travancore message, held under the Presidentship of a member of the Legislative Council, a resolution was passed unanimously, requesting the Government of the State to send away the Dewan Mr. Watts, as his administration had proved a failure owing to his inexperience and disregard of the rights and liberties of the Travancoreans.—Free Press.

A Lahore message of December 17 says: "A Conference of teachers serving in non-Government Schools will be held at Lahore on the 18th instant, under the presidency of Sir Mahomed Shafi with a view, it is stated, to safeguard the interest of employers and the employees."—Free Press.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

BYRAMJEE SADDLES A QUADRUPLE.

BEHSMAN'S BRILLIANT RIDING.

With cricket as a counter attraction Saturday's meeting at Mahalaxmi was not well attended. However, those on the spot found a fair proportion of well backed winners.

A feature of the sport was the success of the Behsman—Byramjee combination. The veteran Parsi trainer saddled four winners and in each instance Behsman was the the successful jockey.

Driend's December Plate victory brought Messrs. Langley and Akuran a long-looked-for success.

Easily the most popular winner of the afternoon was Rubdan, who is without doubt a horse of class. He did not seem to be hard pressed to beat his field, and his connections are confident that he will be giving our top-notchers plenty to do before the season is far advanced.

Behsman, with his four successes overshadowed his other rivals in the saddle. Brace, McQuade, Burn and Clarke rode a winner each. Bowley was absent on Saturday, having made the journey to Calcutta to ride Cap-a-Pie in the Viceroy's Cup.

With Solomon's Song a course scratching Mutashar was made a warm favourite in Division I of the Hamadan Plate. Rokis and One Pie had lesser support. Punters chose aright, for Mutashar after lying well out of his ground until the distance came along with a fine long run to beat Glad Eye and Ghazuwan. Mutashar is a promising new-comer and is likely to stay well. One Pie was well in the running for six furlongs of the Journey, but in spite of Townsend's vigorous efforts he would not stay.

A close finish for Division II of this plate saw Amara, cleverly ridden by Behsman, account for Amar by a neck with Ghurfa half length away third. The running was made by Shamakarna and Anwar but the pair fell out of it around the turn. Farvourite is no weight carrier. He was heavily supported here on the strength of an easy victory on the opening day, but he proved unequal to the task and even lost third place to the fast finishing Ghurfa in the last few strides.

Backed down to "evens" in a field of thirteen runners Selman made no mistake in Division III, winning as he liked from Sabiq and Haboob. Behsman was so confident of success that he could afford to lie well back for the first half of the journey, allowing Francis II, Azidin and Murti to make the running. Haboob impressed and is a youngster that should do very well with further racing. Azidin failed to stay and Sir Jahan is a sprinter pure and simple.

The Byculla Plate was run in two divisions Sanatogen recorded an easy success in the colours of Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim in Division II, beating Moosaad whose finishing effort came late, though it could not have made any difference to the result. Hilaiuzzaman, a firm favourite, was well in the fray until near home but failed under pressure, his big weight proving his undoing. Amood ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion.

After a long spell of inactivity, Pandomarton made a reappearance in the Stockton Plate and reports of his well being induced backers to take short odds about him. Mr. Wadia's Chestnut looked on the big side, but ran creditably. The finish rested between Prose and Verse and Gift O'The Glen, the former getting the better of a thrilling struggle almost on the post. With Hill in the saddle, Knight's Cross travelled fast in the run home to secure a placing. This is an indication that he is finding his form.

The Langley—Askuran livery had a turn in the December Plate when Defend, carrying the bulk of public money just squeezed home from Ormiston in a desperate finish. Foreman was close on their heels at the end and Torose a neck away fourth.

It was the son of Sunstar's first success in the country and a welcome winner for Buckley who has not had much luck since he took to training.

The Behsman—Byramjee combination again triumphed in the Wavertree Handicap where Fun of the Fayre, away with a good start, kept his lead to stay the hot challange of Absorbent. Strangely enough it was the second time during the afternoon that Townsend was beaten in a finish by Behsman, whose dashing riding was a feature of the Poona Season. Coed Canlas was always a firm order in the market and though he suffered at the start, made up ground to finish a neck behind the first two. He should do better over a longer distance of ground.

A winning favourite wound up the day's proceedings. Rubdan further demonstrated his racing qualities by winning comfortably from a field of useful runners. McQuade saw to it that his mount got well away and was thereafter never troubled. Andhra Valley and Kadir Hajaz could not be separated for second place and the unfortunate Sinnan, who had the worst of the start, had to come around his field and could only get home fourth—a creditable performance under the circumstances.

The following are the results.—

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—DIV. I.

Distance—7 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Tems for Arabs in Class III.

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's MUTASHAR (8-4) ..... Clarke 1
Mr. Ayub Esad's GLAD EYE (8-3) C. Hoyt 2
Mr. Elias H. Ghazala's GHAZUWAN (8-4) McQuade 3
Mr. Aga Cumberally's Sicab (8-10) Khalil 4

Also Ran.—Ferozeshah (8-10), Cyprus (8-10), Mijbas (8-10), Rokis (8-9), Riyala (8-8), Miss Tantalizer (8-4), Canton (8-3 carried 8-4), Hadban (8-3), One Pie (8-3), Copper King (8-3), My Moon (8-3), Jalmood (8-2), Opinion (7-11), and Knight Errant (7-8).

The Race.—Ferozeshah whipped round and was left at the start. On settling down Copperking acted a space maker his nearest attendants being Jalmood, One Pie, Ghazuwan, Glad Eye and Canton. After the fourth furlong Copper King retired and here Glad Eye went to the front and led Ghazuwan into the straight. Mutashar drew out of the bunch and going well won easily by 1½ lengths, 1/2 length between second and third, neck third and fourth.

Not Run.—Solomon's Song (8-10) and Mexico (8-8).

Time.—1min. 36 1-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 18 for win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 43-8 and Rs. 32 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10 for win and Rs. 7, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite: Mutashar.

Winner trained privately.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—DIV. II.

Distance.—7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mrs. L. A. Raymeu's AMARA (8-11) Behsman 1
Mr. D. S. Barvve's AMAR (8-6) Barnett 2
Mr. Abdul Aziz A. Karim's GHURFA (8-7) Hedbert 3
Mr. S. H. Mashal's Favourite (8-13) J. W. Brace 4

Also Ran.—Safeer (8-10), Ascot (8-8), Young Gazelle (8-6), Anwar (8-6), Failasuf (8-3), Shamakarna (8-3), Elmo (8-3, carried 8-1), Little John (8-3), Dhidha's (8-2), Hamoud (8-2), Orange Blossom (8-0) and Tientsin (7-8).

The Race.—Dhidha flashed out for a space. Then Shamakarna took on the running and was followed by Anwar, Elmo, Orange Blossom, Favourite, Ghuria and Amar with Safeer last. Shamakarna maintained his lend till well into the straight where Amar and Amara drew out. An exciting race between the pair resulted in the latter scoring by a neck. Ghurfa with a late rush displaced Favourite.

Not Run.—Red Lips (8-8), Favil (8-6) and Baig (7-13).

Won by neck; ¾ length; ¾ length. Time—1min. 38secs.

First tote paid Rs. 101 for win and Rs. 26-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 29 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 62-8 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 7 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Favourite: Amar.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Div. III.

Distance.—7 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Certainty's SELMAN (8-10) Behsman 1*
Mr. M. Najmuddin's SABIQ (9.1) Easton 2
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's HABOOB (7-8 carried 7-13) ..... T. Hill 3
Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's Rose Royal (8-10) Townsend 4

Also Ran:—Ferdinand (9-5), Nayim (9-3), Azedin (9-3), Shivaji Prasad (9-1), Sabah (9-1), Sir Jahan (8-10), Francis II (8-0) 2 Murti (8-3) and Timmin (7-8).

Not Run.—Aga (9-8), Andrew (9-6), Pekin (8-10), Sultan Jehan (8-4), Wood Apple (7-11) and Humorous (7-11).

The Race.—Haboob gave trouble and dislodged his rider twice at the post. Hill however got away well with the others. Francis II led from Sir Jahan, Nayim, Azedin and Sabiq with Selman and Huboob racing in the rear. Entering the straight Francis II dropped out and here Selman forged ahead and easily accounted for Sabiq and the late finishing Haboob, Rose Royal was a fair fourth.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 length; 1 length. Time—1min. 36 1-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 19 for win and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 40-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10-8 for win and Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

Favourite: Selman.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Div. II.

Distance.—1 mile. Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's SANATOGEN (8-7) ..... J. W. Brace 1
Mr. S. Mahalla's MOOSAAD (7-5) C. Hoyt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SECURITY (8-6) ..... Townsend 3
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Hialuzzaman (9-0) Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Othello (8-10), Amood (8-3), Sultan Beg (8-0), Sea Spray (7-12), Mooltan (7-12), Amanra (7-10, carried 7-11) and Detective (7-8).

Not run.—Hurchan (8-3) and Farooq (7-3).

The Race.—A level start. Othello led for a space but quickly resigned to Amood the next in order being Detective, Hilaluzzaman and Othello, Sanatogen heading the others. Past "five" Detective held a slight advantage over Amood the others coming in the same order. Round the turn Sanotogen forged ahead and won hard held from Moosaad. Security deprived Hialuzzaman of third place near home.

Won by 1½ lengths; 1 length; neck.

Time.—1min. 50 1-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 61 for win and Rs. 24, Rs. 76-8 and Rs. 72 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 43-8 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 38, and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourite: Hilaluzzaman.

Winner trainedb by Mowlud Haji Ali.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.

Distance—7 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III & IV.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's PROSE AND VERSE (8-4) ..... Behsman 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIFT O' THE GLEN (9-8) ..... Townsend 2
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's KNIGHT'S CROSS (8-8) ..... T. Hill 3
Mr. Marquis' Georgina (9-7) ..... Easton 4

Also Ran:—Arrowy (9-4), Ethelwald (7-0 carried 7-3), Pandomarten (9-0), Jovial (8-11), Shiva Kumari (8-7), Kilindini (7-13), Lomo (7-9, carried 7-11), Dugald Dalgetty (7-9) and Rosewater (7-4).

The Race.—Arrowy got the best of the start and cut a fast pace from Rosewater, Prose and Verse, Gift O' The Glen, and Ethelwald with Jovial last. There was hardly any change in this order till the turn where Prose and Verse drew out chased by Gift O' The Glen. The pair fought out a fine finish the race going to Prose and Verse by a small margin, Knights Cross was a late third.

Won by neck; 1½ lengths; 1½ lengths. Time.—1min. 27 1-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 43-8 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 154 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 8 and Rs. 60 for places.

Favourite: Pandomarten.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE DECEMBER PLATE,

Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran's DEFEND (9-0) ..... Brown 1
Mr. Eve's ORMISTON (8-10) J. W. Brace 2
Mr. M. T. Kazrani's FOREMAN (7-11) Howell 3
Mr. Blyth's Torose (8-6) ..... Townsend 4

Also Ran:—The Count (9-0), Happy Sinner (8-7) Kaser Girl (8-5), Lord Aldborough (7-9) and Beaver Puff (7-2).

Not Run.—Happy Elf (8-5) and Heera Mahal (8-4).

The Race.—Lord Aldborough gave trouble and delayed the start. Both he and Happy Sinner suffered when the barrier ascended. Ormiston went to the front and set the pace to Defend Beaver Puff, Torose and Foreman. They swung into the straight in this order. Defend challenged Ormiston and later Foreman and Torose joined the issue. A hard tussle between the four ensued Defend getting the verdict by a short head, same neck.

Won by short head; short head; neck.

Time.—1min. 13 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win and Rs. 10, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Favourite. Defend.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.

Distance—1 mile. Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II & III.

Mr. M. Dhalla's FUN OF THE FAYRE (7-10) ..... Behsman 1
Mr. R. B. Davison's ABSORBENT (7-3 carried 7-5) ..... Townsend 2
Mr. C. N. Wadia's COED CANLAS (9-9) F. Black 3
Mr. D. S. Barve's Heera Mahal (9-7) Barnett 4

Also Ran.—Green Islet (9-3), Callis (9-0), Krempion (8-13), True Grace (7-12), Mendy (7-12).

Not Run.—Radian (8-5) and Tres Facile (6-10).

The Race.—An indifferent start saw Coed Canlas dwell slightly. On settling down Fun of the Fayre was running slightly clear of Cailis, Heera Mahal, Mendy, and Absorbent with Coed Canlas last but one. There was no change in the running till the turn where Coed Canlas worked up on the out side. Absorbent challenged Fun of the Fayre up the straight but the latter lasted to win by a short head. Coed Canlas finished a close third.

Won by short head, neck; 1 length.

Time.—1min. 40 1/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 78 for win and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Second toto paid Rs. 44-8 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8 for places.

Favourite: Coed Canlas.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Div. I.

Distance—1 mile. Winner Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Elias H. Ghazala's RUBDAN (8-8) McQuade 1
Mr. F. A. Banaji's ANDHRA VALLEY (8-11) ..... Burn 2*
Mr. D. S. Barve's KADIR HAJAZ (8-10) Barnett 2*
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's Sinnan (8-6) Howell 3

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Hazal (9-2), Red Prince (8-3), Apollo (8-3), Ahyid (7-13), Mahmood (7-12), Cossack (7-10), Karikata (7-9), Maxim (7-7 carried 7-8).

Not Run.—Costa Rica (9-0).

The Race.—Sinnan was left a few lengths, Rubdan immediately went to the front and made the running from Maxim, Andra Valley, Kadir Hajaz and Red Prince. Maxim retired at the four. Rubdan led Andhra Valley into the straight and won easily. Kadir Hajaz dead heated with Andhra Valley after an interesting finish.

Won by ½ length; dead-heat, 1½ lengths.

Time.—1min. 50secs.

First tote paid Rs. 20 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 37 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10 for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 18 and Rs. 9 for places.

Favourite: Rubdan.

CALCUTTA RACES

QUINCY WINS KING EMPERORS CUP

WARWICK PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Mein Austin's TAB 8st. 2lbs. Parker 1
Mr. Eve's GLEN TREE 7st. 3lbs. Ritchie. 2
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's INVINOLA 8st. 2lbs. Stokes 3
Messrs. Souters' and Simpons' Forter Square 8st. 2lbs. Corkil 4

Totalizator paid Rs. 59½ for win, Rs. 29 and Rs. 43 for places.

STEWARDS PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.

Miss M. Prophit's GOLDEN TRACE 8st. 4lbs., Parker 1
Mrs. Govindraj and Bolton's CUCKOO 8st. 6lbs. Jennings 2
Mr. A. Curlinder's AGILITY 8st. 3lbs. L. Brown 3
H. H. The Agakhan's Tristan 8st. A. C. Walker 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 148 for win, Rs. 34½, Rs. 35 and Rs. 63½ for places.

SUBURBAN STEEPLE CHASE.

Distance about 2½ miles.

Mr. R. C. Pollard's FOLLY II, 9st. 5lbs. owner 1
Mr. Rosscos' QUEEN OF KILCASH 10st. 5lbs, Le Febre 2
Mr. J. D. Scott's STEVE 9st. Ringstead. 3
Mr. J. D. Scott Donna Pipita 9st 8lbs Capt Luthan 4

Totalizator paid Rs. 49½ for win, Rs. 14 1/2 Rs. 17 and Rs. 29½ for places.

KING EMPERORS CUP.

Distance 1 mile.

H. H. the Aga Khan's QUINCY 9st. 3lbs, A. C. Walker 1
H. H. the Mararaja of Mysore's 9st. 3lbs. Northmore 2*
Mr. H. E. Ephraum's ORANGE WILLIAM 9st. 3lbs, Hulme 2*
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Greenfinch 9st. 3lbs. Stokes 4

Totalizator paid Rs. 35½ for win, Rs. 11½, Rs. 16½ on Orange William, Rs. 72½ on Affable.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's L. S. D. 8st. 12lbs, O'Brien 1
Mr. C. Howorth's BONNIE LAD 9st. 2lbs. Bowley 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's PENSACOLA 9st. 6lbs. Dobie 3
Mr. A. Curlendar's CORHALI 7st. 12lbs. L. Brown 4

Totalizator paid Rs. 260 for win, Rs. 48, Rs. 45½ and Rs. 21½ for places.

STEWARDS PLATE.

(Div. II). Distince 6 furlongs.

Mr. V. T. Stephen's COLLEGE GREEN 9st. H. Walker 1
Mr. A. D. Gordon's ELEGANT BOY 8st. 6lbs, Marland 2
Mr. J. Mein Austins' LAST HOUSE 7st. 12lbs. Parker 3
Messrs. Sontar and Simpson's Flomaro 8st. 4lbs, J. Brown 4

Tote Rs. 97 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 26½ and Rs. 30 for places.

STEWARDS PLATE (Div. 3.)

Distance 6 furlongs.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's FLINTHAM 7st. 12lbs, J. Brown 1
Mr. P. Pogose's KIRUDANEE, Northmore 2
Mr. R. S. Wilson's ALI SHAR 8st. 7lbs, Marland 3
Mr. Y. O. Patel's Belvedere 8st. 10lbs, Riby 4

Totalizator paid Rs. 205 for win, Rs. 51½ Rs. 38 and Rs. 26½ for places.

MADRAS RACE RESULTS

WINTER MEETING 2ND DAY

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

DILKUSH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Kadir's BALKEES, 8|6, Beasley .. 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SEHOOD, 7|3, McPherson .. 2
Mr. Essajee's THE EAGLE, 8|6, H. Black 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLD FISH, 6|1, S. Black .. 4

Tote Rs. 26 for win, Rs 14 and Rs. 17 for places.

GRIFFIN CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Raja of Venkatagiri's RED COCKADE, 9|3, Robertson .. 1
Raja of Bobbilie's LITTLE DON, 8|7, S Black .. 2
Raja of Bobbilie's MINTHILL 9|3, Donnelley .. 3
Mrs. McIver's GOUNOD, 8|7, May .. 4

Tote: Rs. 87 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 38 and Rs. 28 for places.

SYRIAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Gahagan's NEVIS, 8|8, Robertson .. 1
Mr. Barve's MILLCO, 8|1, Burgess .. 2
Mr. Goolam Ali's HAMPSTEAD, 8|4, S Black .. 3
Mr. Estajee's SAGAH, 8|5, H. Black .. 4

Tote: Rs. 237 for win, Rs. 68, Rs. 39 and Rs. 33 for places

H. H. TRAVANCORE MAHARANI REGENT CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's SHARP WARRIOR, 7|2, S. Black .. 1
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's ARDFERN, 8|2, Babajan .. 2
Sir Darcy Lindsay's WORINGHAM, 9|4, May .. 3
Mr. Marshi's SERITA, 8|2, Brown .. 4

Tote: Rs. 200 for win; Rs. 64, Rs. 30 and Rs. 49 for places.

KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jahazan's SILVER CLOUD, 7|2, Donnelly .. 1
Mr. Essajee's MASHALLA, 8|1, H. Black 2
Mr. Nugett Grant's FOX TROT, 7|2, Hoyt .. 3
Mr. Burjorjee's SHAHABAD, 7|5, Robertson .. 4

Tote: Rs. 272 for win, Rs. 61, Rs. 23 and Rs. 63 for places.

WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1-3|4 miles.

D. S. Barve's SUCCESS, 9|0, Burgess .. 1
Mrs. Goculdas' CELEBRITY, 8|7, McQuade .. 2
Mr. Xavier's LAXMI PRASAD, 11, 8|4, Babajan .. 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAME, 8|10, Harrison .. 4

Tote: Rs 30 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 17, and Rs. 25 for places.

THE WOODSIDE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Murphy's BRAVE COLLEEN, 7|1 (car. 7|4) Harding .. 1
Sir Wilson's and Dawson's BATTLE CALL, 7|1, Robertson .. 2
Mr. Venkatanarayana Rao's FLORAL DANCE, 7|11, Beasley .. 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's POET'S DREAM, 9|0, McPherson .. 4

Tote: Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs 20 for places.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING.

Owners and trainers are reminded that the first entries for all races at Madras Spring meeting (January 8, 13, 15 and 22) will close at 9 a.m. on Monday (20th instant.)—A. P.

A resolution was passed in the public meeting held on 11th instant in Lahji ka Katla, at Beawar expressing its great satisfaction at the suspension of Sir Sukdeo Prasad's services from the administrative department of Marwar and further praying His Highness for the investigation into the other public complaints.—From a correspondent.

The President and members of the Royal Agricultural Commission arrived at Jorhat on Saturday morning and took public evidence.—A. P.

A NORDEN & CO.

November 18th, 1926.

Cotton:—Although the developments of the past week have failed to stimulate speculative activity, their effect has been to encourage trade interests to take a more friendly view of the situation. This change of attitude must be largely attributed to the bullish tenor of southern spot advices.

Despite a prospective yield of around 18,000,000 bales, selling pressure on the part of producers is no longer in evidence. In many sections there is reported to be a scarcity of the better grades due either to these being withheld or to the unfavourable weather which has recently been experienced. The strength of the southern markets has been reflected principally in an active demand for December contracts representing the transferring of hedges by spot interests and price fixing by mills.

The steady flow of cotton to the ports, which, in some cases are becoming congested, points to the continuance of a large export demand which should be accelerated by the settlement of the British coal strike, now practically assured. Advices from England and Germany, the two largest European consumers of American cotton, are more optimistic and in each case there are good reasons for anticipating a considerable increase in consumption over last season. On the other hand, the Japanese cotton textile industry is reported to be losing ground, the civil war in China having temporarily deprived it of a very important market.

Contrary to expectations, the October consumption report of the United States Census Bureau compared unfavourably with that of September. During the first three months of the season, however 1,640,239 bales of lint cotton have been consumed by domestic mills against 1,477,997 bales for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 11 per cent which, if continued during the balance of the season, will result in a total consumption of more than 7,100,000 bales.

In taking a long range view of the situation, it seems impossible to forecast any decided change in price levels until next season's acreage possibilities can be fairly accurately gauged. The inclination now being shown by the South to hold cotton and the desire on the part of the trade and investors to make purchases on recessions cannot be ignored. It should be borne in mind, however, that the ultimate success of the holding movement depends entirely upon the extent to which acreage is reduced next year and that the great majority of farmers will probably not be in a position to finance a change from the growing of cotton to some other agricultural product. In view of this season's excessive production it is reasonable to expect that offerings will increase on all advances. This expectation is discouraging outside support and will probably continue to do so.

We look for prices to move within a scalping range for some time to come and while preferring to sell on bulges, we would consider the long side advisable on good recessions.

ALL-INDIA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The tenth annual Conference of the Indian Econimic Association will be held at Calcutta under the auspices of the University of Calcutta on the 3rd and 4th January, 1927. The annual general meeting of the Association will be held on the 5th January. Principal M. L. Tannan B. Com. (Birm.), Bar-at-Law, I.E.S., of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will preside over the deliberations of the Conference

The following subjects have been selected for discussion:— (1) Transport by Land. (2) Taxation. (3) Currency. (4) Indian Banking Organisation. (5) Trade Unionism and Welfare Work.

All members of the Indian Economic Association and also other persons interested in the scientific discussion of economic problems are hereby invited to attend the Conference. Those intending to do so will please communicate direct with the Hon. Local Secretary, Dr. P. Banerjee, D. Sc. (London), Minto Professor of Econmics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ORDERS FOR NEW STEAMERS

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Bombay (Devitt and Moore, Limited, London, agents), have contracted with Messrs. Lithgow, of Port Glasgow, for the construction of two steamers of about 8,000 tons deadweight each, and for one steamer of 5,500 tons. The contract price is about £10 per ton for the former vessels and slightly more in proportion for the smaller boat.

DAY DREAMING DANGERS.

WORK THE MOST EFFECTIVE ANTOLDOTE.

The other day the world was tld that the "Ruthven Twins" had become mannequins. These charming young people have become renowned by virtue of their witty feats of resembling each other in their dress. It is true that all our girls contrive to look rather like each other, but the "Ruthvan Twins" looked even more like each other than other girls.

Their adventure as mannequins struck me as being a valiant attempt to escape from day-dreaming, and I suddenly realised that there are thousands of girls who are trying to overcome this malady of youth. They deserve our sympathy, for day-dreaming is the cause of more youthful discontent than anything else.

A WISE OLD MAN.

It is not generally recognised that day-dreaming is a deadly habit which rots the mind. It is the habit of thinking about yourself all day long and brooding over your own mental states. The day-dreamer may have no real troubles or worries. There may be no lack of amusements or recreations There may be everything that makes for comfort, for joy, for health, and for happiness. Yet the mind may be secretly tormenting itself in a fantastic dreamworld of its own.

The girl who yields to the opiate of dry-dreaming is fretful, irritable, and depressed. She allows her solitary imagination to spin imaginary emotions. She feels that she is not understood, but the truth is that she does not understand herself. She does not realise that the mind is a mechanism which can wear itself out by morbid introspection.

Day-dreaming is the disease of a mind that has nothing but itself to play with. Therefore, the cure for day-dreaming is work. That is why busy people never fall a victim to day-dreaming. They set their mind external tasks. They give it something outside itself to do. It may not be necessary to earn money, but there are many forms of work which do not involve moneymaking.

I have just received a letter from a marvellously happy old man. He is eighty-eight, and he tells me that he is learning Spanish. He knows that day-dreaming is a vice of old age as well as a vice of youth. Therefore, he has ordered his mind to learn a new language. He is a wise old man.

Many young women wallow in day-dreams of love, and they make themselves wretched because nobody loves them. They imagine that a rich diet of love would make them happy. Some of them write to me and beg me to prescribe for their love-sickness. The only cure for this form of day-dreaming is to invent a job for the mind to perform.

It is natural and healthy to fall in love with a real man, but it is unnatural and unhealthy to fall in love with love as an object or aim of life. Day-dreaming about love is a waste of imaginative and emotional energy. But there are many girls who wreck their nerves by revelling in this dreadful obsession. They are the solitary heroines of solitary monomanias.

The best advice that can be given to a lovelorn girl is to love those nearest to her and make them happy by helping them. It is as easy to love a human being as a dog. A girl can find an outlet for her starved love by being kind and affectionate to all sorts of people in all sorts of ways.

FEVER OF LOVE.

It is a delusion to imagine that the high fever of love is the height of happiness. It is an agony as well as an ecstasy. It is foolish to seek and search for it. But worse than any fiery ordeal of real love is the effort to feed the mind with an artificial caricature of it. This is the supreme misery of day-dreaming.

Just as the pearl is the product of disease in an oyster, so imaginary love is the product of day-dreaming in the mind. It is caused by brooding over unreality. The one eternal truth about love is that it always comes without being pursued or hunted. It is well to keep the mind free from artificial morbidity. An attack of day-dreaming can be quelled by compelling the mind to do something useful. There is always something useful to be done.

A Calcutta message of the 16th instant, says:—Judgment was reserved in the appeal known as the Dukhineswar Bomb case in which nine Bengalee youths were convicted and variously sentenced by the Alipore Special Tribunal for manufacturing bombs and explosive.—Free Press.

A Bangalore message of Saturday's date says:—"Members of the International Textile Workers' dtlegation who arrived at Bangalore on Friday night had an interview with the Dewan of Mysore on Saturday morning and are having informal discussions with local labourers."—A. P.

A Madras message of December 18th, says:—"A tragedy is reported to have occurred at Perambur barracks on the outskirts of Madras last night when one Mudaliar is alleged to have committed a double murder the victim being his son-in-law and the latter's brother. The alleged culprit has been arrested.—A. P.

BACKING UP EXPLOITERS AND SPECULATORS

BRITISH LOANS FOR PALESTINE AND E. AFRICA.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S DENUNCIATION.

During the debate in Commons in mail week on the question of guaranteeing loans for East Africa and Palestine, Mr. S. Saklatvala made the following speech in the course of which he denounced the policy of backing up exploiters and speculators in Palestine and East Africa:—

I wish definitely and directly to oppose the financial provision which is put forward here, and I fail to realise how any genuine Socialist can possibly take any other point of view. My hon. and gallant Friend from Central Hull (Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy), who certainly deserved credit and admiration from everybody, inside and outside this House, for the magnificent victory that he won, broached the subject of Palestine. He assured us that he was not asking for the immunity accorded a maiden speech, and privately he has given me permission to take liberties with his speech as that of an old Member and not that of a maiden speaker. I realise that that was not a maiden speech from a new Socialist recruit. It was the same old Liberal stuff, and there were several passages in it which are still worthy of the Green Book, and which cannot yet be incorporated in any Red Book. I am not talking about it in any spirit of personal aggravation, but I think it is our duty to put our new colleague into proper shape.

THE ARABS OF PALESTINE.

I want to talk of Palestine as affecting the majority of the people there, namely, the Arabs, and also as a Socialist out and out. I am not quite pleased and satisfied with the argument, though the argument states a fact, and I, therefore, do not support it. The argument used by the hon. and gallant Member for Central Hull was that in the pretence to assist Palestine with this guarantee we were making the best bargain for ourselves. That is true, and that being true, as a Socialist, I am opposed it. It was pointed out by the hon. and gallant Member that the Arabs are there, but they are without any capital, and he would like to see them replaced from their lands by our Jewish friends, because they went with capital. I am as much a friend of the Jewish race as the Arabs or of my own people, but it is exactly my great objection that our Jewish capitalist friends are not to be encouraged in squatting there and appropriating the land which should remain in the possession of the Arabs. Much was said about Haifa, that Haifa as a harbour is certainly the best place because it is most suited for British ships. So was Singapore, once upon a time.

THE JAFFA HARBOUR.

I want to know from the Government, in explicit terms, whether they are not putting Jaffa, the natural harbour, from the Arab point of view, into the back-ground, and selecting Haifa for the reason that it will provide the shortst pipe line from the future oilfields to the sea coast; and whether it is not in their mind that Haifa will be a better Singapore than Jaffa, commanding the Red Sea, the Aegean Sea, and the Black Sea? It is all very well for us to talk of developing harbours, but what guarantee have we that this is not the first stage towards fortifying these harbours and making them naval bases? From the Arab point of view, Haifa has no preferential claim over Jaffa, and Jaffa would be a more natural place to select as a harbour for Palestine.

AN UNJUST PAYMENT.

With regard to the rail-road, I think the Government have pointed out in their explanatory note, and the hon. and and gallant Member for Central Hull also candidly admitted, that we are making the best bargain for ourselves, and that is the complaint of the Arabs. It is admitted that the existing railroad was constructed in war time for military purposes, and not for the economic development of the Arab population, but they are to be made to pay for it. It is all very well for the Committee to talk about our guaranteeing this loan and that loan, but ultimately the payment of the money and the guaranteed interest has to come out of the very hard work put in by the Arabs in Palestine and the negroes in the African colonies. That fact must never be lost sight of, and we want to know whether may Arab organisation expressing the opinion of the Arab population has endorsed the scheme of the Government?

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: May I interrupt my hon. Friend? Is he aware that the whole Arab anti-Zionist agitation is led by the Arab effendi class, and that the Arab working men are going into the same trade unions with the Jewish people? The whole agitation the hon. Member is voicing is led by the Arab land-owning aristocracy.

Mr. Saklatvala: I am not, as a Socialist, backing up one landed aristocracy against another, but I assure my hon. and gallant Friend, who has put me a fair question, that I have received direct complaints against this scheme from Arab working-class organisations—against Haifa being made a harbour, against paying money to the British Government for a useless railroad built for military purposes, and against the whole of this scheme of guaranteed loans.

Let me put forward my general opposition to the whole of this plan. I highly approve of the Labour Government's action—not tonight's expression of sympathy—in giving £3,000,000 in cash, without interest, for development. If we want an improvement in the economic development and physical welfare of the peoples of Africa and of Palestine, it is the duty of the Government to give them the money, and to see that it is used for no ulterior purposes by exploiters and Western financiers. We may be told that the local Governments in Palestine and East Africa are going to control any ambitious desires of individual financiers, but we know what happens under Government loans in connection with a scheme of this sort. I hope this Committee has not forgotten the scandalous way in which the Bombay Government carried out the Bombay Reclamation Scheme.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

I want a guarantee that contracts will not be given out by the Palestine Government to their own nephews and cousins. We want a guarantee that these contracts will not be placed by some sort of a previous arrangement as, undoubtedly, the scandalous Bombay scheme was put through, to the ruination of the taxpayers of Bombay. I have heard almost all the speeches on the Labour side of this House, and, on the whole, they have been backing up this scheme. I object to this scheme on the fundamental grounds of Socialism, from which no genuine Socialist can afford to depart. I am perfectly sure that anybody who does not vote against these financial provisions is voting for the lowering of the miners' wages in this country. It is no use trying to put the blame on the Prime Minister, because he declared that his policy was to lower wages in all the trades.

The Chairman: Those arguments seem to have no particular connection with the question of guaranteeing loans for East Africa and Palestine.

EXPLOITATION OF WAGE-EARNERS.

Mr. Saklatvala: It is this kind of financial provision which makes capitalist exploitation possible in countries where low wages exist, and this is the kind of thing which makes the task of the Prime Minister in lowering wages not only easy but inevitable and unavoidable. I appeal to all the comrades on the Labour benches to establish a principle not to vote for any sums of money either as guaranteed loans or as direct assistance or even under the Trade Facilities Act to corporations or to countries where labour is going to be employed at even less than 3s. or 6s. per day of eight hours. It is the bounden duty of every representative of British labour to recognise the fact that these guaranteed loans must, in the first place, further facilitate the exploitations of British capitalists in other countries. We must all recognise that this provision to which we are urged to agree to-night means the further creation of cheaper and cheaper oriental labour amongst the Arabs and the negroes, and this policy is bound to pull down the standard of wages.

On these two grounds I feel staggered that anyone on the Labour benches should give his adherence to a scheme of this nature. I would certainly say that, if assistance is required to be given in the Socialist spirit of a richer brother giving it to a poorer brother, on the basis of share and share alike, it is all right, but when a Government guarantee is given for the furtherance of capitalist exploitation and expansion, what does that mean? We had a very sordid confession to-day in this House from the Front Government Bench giving details of the number of gunboats, British, French, Japanese and American, that have gone up the Yang-tse River. Why have they gone there? Because of the British, French, and American investments in somebody's country in the past. We are told that the British taxpayer is only taking just a nominal liability, that we are only guaranteeing the loan, and that we are not advancing money. It is the right thing to advance cash money, but it is the wrong thing to guarantee the loan simply to back up exploiters and speculators, instead of giving your own money and controlling the whole procedure of that development yourselves.

BURDEN ON BRITISH TAX-PAYER.

There will be a very heavy burden upon the British taxpayer on that account, not to the extent merely of the interest, but ten times the rate of interest on this £14,000,000. Within three or four years we shall be told, "Haifa is a developed harbour; we have guaranteed the cost of it; let us place two gunboats near it for its safeguard." We shall be told, "Kenya and Tanganyika are no longer mere jokes; we have a liability of £10,000,000 there; our money is at stake; let us keep a big battleship round about those waters, and let us keep two or three regiments to strengthen the garrison in these Colonies and safeguard British interests and our Government liability." We know that this is the thin end of the wedge, that this money is not given for the sake of the poor Arabs and negroes. The hon. Gentleman told us the reason. Here are your Jew capitalist friends who, with their capital, go and settle there, and the Arabs have the privilege of looking on them and learning. So also there are our white settlements and reserves where the African negroes have the privilege of going and learning.

It is certainly not Socialism for Jewish capitalists from abroad to go and become the owners of the Arabs' land, to be the exploiting, profiteering capitalists, and to make the original owner of the land a looker-on and a wage-earner for all time at about 7d. or 8d. a day. If it is the idea that the people of these countries should be given an opportunity of learning up-to-date methods and systems, surely the Government of Great Britain might easily achieve that result by sending out expert scientists and giving them sufficient money to buy agricultural implements, to teach the Arabs directly up-to-date methods of cultivation, without exploiting them and making themselves to work for whatever exploiter comes forward with some plausible tale. I therefore say to this Committee that, on fundamental grounds, as a Socialist, I am an out-and-out opponent of this financial Vote to-night.

Lord Irwin and Lady Irwin and the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden leave Calcutta for Barrackpur on the 19th instant. Their Royal Highnesses will leave Barrackpur for Darjeeling the same afternoon.—A.P.

The Rt. Hon. Earl and Countess of Winteton will arrive at Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant, and will stay in Calcutta till January 1st.—A.P.

M. C. C. IN BOMBAY

SOME IMPRESSIONS

BY S. A. K.

It was anticipated on all hands that Bombay would give the M. C. C. visitors the best exhibition of cricket in India. Bombay has kept up to its reputation and fulfilled all these expectations. It was in Bombay that the highest total in India was put up against the M. C. C., that of 365 by the Hindus in the first match. The first century against the M. C. C. was also scored in Bombay and their strong batting side dismissed for a paltry 135 within two hours in their second innings against the combined Parsi-European XI. Navle and Vazir Ali put up a record first wicket stand against the M. C. C. in the final match imitating very much the county cricket fashion of the visitors.

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Those two bright innings by Earle and Naidu will always remain in the memory of those who had the good fortune to witness them. Who could have predicted that the hurricane and record hitting of Earle would be overshadowed within the next twenty-four hours? Naidu then played perhaps the greatest innings of his life, and can very well be proud of his achievement. To have hit 11 'sixers' and 13 'fours' against the best bowling in the world is a performance too great to be expressed in words. His innings is a record for individual scoring during the present series of matches.

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Tate is by far the most valuable member of the M. C. C. team. He is a very attractive and dashing bat and scored a brilliant 133 against the combined Parsi-European XI. He had not the best of luck as a bowler in Bombay and took some time to regain his form. Later on however we got a good exhibition of his wonderful bowling. He was very fast and bumped the balls high, and he very often beat the batsmen with his dangerous deliveries.

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Geary, also a Test Match bowler, proved most deadly on the Bombay wicket. He is perhaps the fastest of the M. C. C. bowlers and is the greatest exponent of the leg-trap theory. He got some of the best batsmen including Colah, Jai and Navale caught out on the leg.

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Mercer, the Glamorgan professional and a future test match hope, made his first appearance in Bombay. He has less speed than either Geary or Tate, and has so far failed to maintain his high reputation as a bowler. He, however, was useful during the M. C. C. match against the combined Hindu-Muslim XI. and helped Brown to put up 104 for the last wicket, out of which he scored 31 not out.

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Sandham, Wyatt and Parsons have each given exhibition of sound batting. Sandham is not a very enterprising bat, but his footwork is very quick and is a master in cock strokes and off-drives. Wyatt is a little more enterprising bat and can be sometimes aggressive. He is very strong on the leg-side. Parsons is perhaps the most elegant and polished of the M. C. C batsmen and always plays with a straight bat and in front of the wicket.

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Brown, who has got sufficient experience of Test match cricket, first met with his luck in Bombay. He is quick for his size and has a nice way of cutting to the leg. He can be both aggressive and defensive as was proved by his capital innings of 84 against the combined Hindu-Muslim XI. As a wicket keeper too, he is very smart and took a heavy toll of the Indian players by stumping them or catching them behind the wickets.

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Gilligan, the All-England Captain, is a past master in the art of skipping. He is an attractive figure on the field and is an exhilarating bat. He is also a useful bowler and bowled well against the Presidency securing 3 wickets for 25.

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The Maharaja of Patiala did some good scoring against the Presidency and All India XI. He was, however, seldom at ease and many times failed to time the ball correctly.

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Nazir Ali has by far proved himself to be the best bowler in India. He has a very fast and graceful delivery and can keep a good length. He is often dangerous to play and a mis-hit of his rising ones is sure to offer a catch in the slips. He has a stout heart and is not unnerved when not so well backed up by good fielding.

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Jamsedji, the Parsi slow-bowler, was a mystery to the M. C. C. batsmen in the beginning. They, however, soon found out a way to deal with him and during the last two matches he was nothing of a danger to them. They allowed his wide balls to pass by and timing the other ones correctly scored freely off his bowling. Godambe was always a useful bowler and his swinging deliveries were difficult to score against. Ranji bumped heavily as usual and hurt the M. C. C. batsmen several times, and was a fairly successful bowler. Howlett bowled marvellously against the M. C. C. during their match against the Residency XI.

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The Indians made some capital innings against the good M. C. C. bowling. Naidu, Vazir Ali, Jai, Colah, D. K. Kapadia, Kalapesi, Godambe and Navale had each of one or more brilliant performances to their credit. The Bhopal crack has a most graceful style and plays forward. Navale's innings were of great value to his side in the final match.

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Vazir Ali distinct unlucky in being run out to a remarkable back hand throw by the M. C. C. wicket-keeper when he was decidedly settled for a great innings. Mercer and Travers too played some very bright cricket against the M. C. C. bowling.

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The crowds in Bombay will perhaps be the biggest in India, numbering on an average to about fifteen thousand. Gilligan, in his interview, has already paid a tribute to their knowledge and sporting spirit. There was enough of barracking though it must have beennothing like the one in Australia. Brown had the largest share of it and the umpires and the Indian players were also not exempt from it. Tate, Boyes and Earle were the universal favourites with the crowds.

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Stealing short runs was a feature of the M. C. C. batting. Sandham, Wyatt, Parsons, Brown and Mercer showed how a short run on every possible occasion is useful to add to the total. Navale and Vazir Ali did well to imitate them and ran many a short run. It is however always attended with a danger and Vazir Ali lost his wicket for it although it was merely a singular luck that a back hand throw should hit the wickets correctly.

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P. Davar has a peculiar hobby for no-balls and has his eye always on the foot of the bowler. He must have given more than a dozen no balls during all the matches.

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The last day of the M. C. C. cricket carnival was decidedly the most thrilling of all. For the first time during their visit to India the redoubtable M. C. C. team has been beaten—at least on the first innings. Deodhar was the hero of the day and gave a bright exhibition of his faultless cricket by scoring 148 runs. After the M. C. C. score was reached he opened out his shoulders and made several nice boundary hits to the leg and through the slips. Colonel Mistry, the All-India skipper, played a faultless and dashing game and helped Deodhar to put on a brilliant eighth wicket stand. Jamsedji was stolid and helped Deodhar to add to the All-India score, which finally rose to 437, the highest so far against the M. C. C. in India and for all the five matches played in Bombay. The whole crowd was mad with joy and rang with cheers when the M. C. C. score was reached. The lucky All-India pair came in for universal reception and was garlanded by several enthusiasts who ran to the pitch. The last day of the All-India match will ever remain a red letter day in the history of cricket in this city.

The M. C. C. visit will prove of immense value to Bombay cricket. The M. C. C. team excelled almost in every department of the game. Their quick picking up, right anticipation and correct throwing may well be emulated. The M. C. C. bowlers kept perfect length and sent down very few really bad balls. They put their brains behind every ball and quickly judged the weaknesses of their opponents. Their batsmen showed the right way to play a three days match and as also the value of collecting runs by quick running between the wickets. The M. C. C. has indeed given a great impetus to Indian Cricket, which will thrive and thus, at no distant date, inaugurate the beginning of official tours and test matches as are played by England against Australia and South Africa.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Sir William Marris will leave Lucknow on December 23rd and tour in the Gonda District and return on January 3rd.

In honour of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Benares, Wednesday, January 5th, has been declared a holiday at Allahabad.

The levee held by Lord Irwin at Government House at Calcutta on Friday evening was attended by over 900 persons, Europeans and Indians.

A Delhi message of December 16th says The annual gathering of the Ahmadiyya community will take place at Qadian (Punjab) this year on December 26th, 27th and 28th. A large number of visitors are expected to attend.—A. P.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA.

ALL-INDIA RESPONSE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Mr. Satin Sen, leader of the Patuakhali Satyagraha movement, who is in Calcutta to secure support for the movement, interviewed, said that the movement was not now limited to Bengal only but it had become a question of the Hindus all over India. They were getting satisfactory response from all parts of the country. The movement, he said, will continue until an honourable settlement is arrived at.

To-day is the 112th day of the Satyagraha campaign.

information from Barisal states that the Satyagrahis hunger-strike in the Barisal Jail is still continuing, though reports received from the authorities and the strikers, through interviews, are contradictory.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Mr. Satindranath Sen, the pioneer of the Satyagraha movement at Patuakhali in the District of Barisal, was the principal speaker at a public meeting held at Mirzapore park this evening with Srimati Sarala Devi in the chair. Impassioned appeals were made for men and money for the glorious termination of what was described as a religious crusade.

Mr. Jnananda of Dacca advised Government not to interfere in such instances but to remain neutral if they really had the cordiality of relations between Hindus and Mahomedans at heart.—A. P.

A PROCESSION OF MAHOMEDANS.

BARISAL, Dec. 17.

Satyagraha continues at Patuakhali. Several volunteers came here from Madaripur, Dacca and other places, three of whom left for Patuakhali to-day. A procession of Mahomedans will start from Gaurnadi to Patuakhali, a distance of forty-nine miles, showing the Mahomedan feeling against the Satyagraha movement.—A. P.

FIRST SESSION OF U. P. COUNCIL.

TO COMMENCE ON JANUARY 10TH

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

The first session of the new United Provinces Legislative Council will commence at Lucknow on January 10th on which date members will be sworn in and the President will be elected. The next meeting will commence at Lucknow on January 24th.

Mr. E. M. Souter being the only nominee will be declared elected as the second representative of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to the local Council.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF BILL

MYSORE COUNCIL POSTPONE CONSIDERATION

BANGALORE, Dec. 17.

A bill which contemplates to relieve the agricultural classes in Mysore from indebtedness on the lines of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act was introduced to-day in the Mysore Legislative Council.

The main features of the measure are that no agriculturists could be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money and that no moveable property belonging to the agriculturist could be attached or sold in execution of the decree besides certain concessions in respect of limitation of the rates of interest and exemption of certain agricultural produce from attachment.

When the bill was taken up for consideration the non-official members wanted time for a detailed consideration of the measure. The Dewan complied with this request and postponed consideration of the measure till the next session of the Council.—A. P.

ECHO OF KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE.

ARREST OF ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.

Mr. Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, has just lommitted to sessions Ashfaqullah Khan one of the three absconding accused in Kakori conspiracy case. He was arrested at Delhi on September 8th. The special magistrate in his committal order remarked that at the time of his arrest several papers were found in his possession. Some of these clearly proved that the accused had absconded and was negotiating with more than one of his sympathisers in order to devise measures to obtain false passports through the Afghan Consul at Delhi. In one of these the accused made no secret of his intention to get out of India. The Magistrate added that the approvers in the main case gave full details of the activities of Ashfaq who acted as the right hand man of Ramprasad, the principal accused. Being a close associate of Ramprasad and his lieutenant, the activities of Ashfaq were mainly directed towards the department of revolutionary society which organised dacoities and made arrangements for collecting funds and arms. He had been identified by some of the victims of those dacoities. On the evidence before him the Magistrate was satisfied that a prima facie case had been made out against Ashfaqullah, and he therefore committed him to sessions to stand his trial on charges of conspiracy to wage war against the King-Emperor, conspiracy to commit dacoity and dacoity with murder.—A. P.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE IN THE PUNJAB

SIR M. SHAFI ON NEED OF MASS EDUCATION

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

A conference of Managers and Teachers of Non-Government Schools in the Punjab was opened to-day in the Dayanand College Hall. Raisaheb Raghunath Sahai, headmaster Dayalsingh School, the Chairman of the Reception Committee dwelt on the difficulties of private institutions in the matter of the uncertainties of grants in aid and recognition and the need of raising the emoluments and prestige of teachers.

Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi who presided emphasised the urgent need of mass education which had been intensified by recent happenings. The introduction of religion into the realm of politics, he said, due to the shortsighted ztal of certain misguided leaders in order to make the non-co-operation movement a success among the uneducated masses has unfortunately brought about its inevitable reaction. The vast torrent then let loose against a third party is, alas, now engulfing the two principal elements constituting the great mass of our population. The uneducated millions have not only been hypnotised by those who are carrying on religious propaganda as a result of their honest zeal for proselytization but also have fallen victims to the wiles of political charlatans who misuse religion for the purpose of political ascendency and craze for leadership.

NEED OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Another reason for the expansion of education is to enable the valuable right of voting in the elections to the legislature to be intelligently exercised. Sir Muhammad Shafi proceeded to emphasise the need of a vocational education. He pointed out that a system of education which failed to equip young men for their ancestral or other occupations in life while at the same time changing their outlook could but be a source of widespread discontent. He urged that unless both Government and the people co-operated whole-heartedly in realising the goal of the evolution of Indian nationality through the wide-spread expansion of education among the masses, India would never attain that position in the committee of nations which was her legitimate due.

LIBERALISM IN RELIGION.

He advocated the incalcation of liberalism in religion and the production of a spirit of religious tolerance among the younger generation and uttered a warning that if on the contrary religious and moral instruction in the schools, denominational or otherwise, was imparted in a spirit of sectarianism it was likely to become a curse rather than a blessing. He concluded by referring to other problems such as shortening the length of the school course the proper development of physical culture and the provision of social unions and debating societies.—A. P.

LAW GOVERNING MARRIAGE

APPLICATION FOR DISSOLUTION DISMISSED.

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 18.

Mr. J. E. Nelson, District Judge delivered judgement in the application made by Jasodasundari. She stated that she embraced Islam of her own accord and prayed that her Hindu husband Rajaninath be asked to accept Islam, and if he refused to do so to pass a decree for the dissolution of her marriage. The judge observed that the authorities on Mahomedan law agreed that when a party to a marriage was converted to Islam the status of the party regarding marriage was governed by the law of the former religion and dismissed her application with costs holding that the rule of Mahomedan law on which the present application was based did not apply.—A. P.

NEW HOSPITAL & MATERNITY HOME FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

At a special general meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality to-night it was unanimously resolved to acquire twenty-one acres of the historic ground on the opposite side of the river Sabarmati, on which the 36th session of the Indian National Congress was held for the purpose of building a hospital and a maternity home. The site is considered to be ideal for the purpose and the cost of acquiring it is estimated at one lakh and a half, which will be paid by the Municipality.

The hospital will be built from the sum of four lakhs received from the late Seth Vadilal Sarabhai and the maternity ward from a donation of one lakh from Seth Nagindas Chinoywalla. The buildings will be named after their donors. These are not the only donations secured by the present Municipality for works of public importance and utility. Recently Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai erected a fine building at a cost of fifty-five thousand rupees for a vernacular high school to be handed over to the Municipality.—A. P.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon from Bangalore and were met at Howrah station by the A.D.C.'s to the Viceroy, the Military Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, the Consul-General for Sweden and his wife and a large number of Swedish men and women. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin at Belvedere during their stay in Calcutta.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Scientific Exhibition at Royal Institute of Science, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

The Bombay Engineering Congress, Opening Meeting, Imperial Institute of Science Library, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Sale of Water Colour and Oil Sketches by the Art Society of India—in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, J. J. School of Art, 4-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 21.

Lecture on "Work Before Us," Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6.15 p.m. Mr. Jinnah will preside. (Speakers: Sir C. Setalvad, Messrs. Mody and Nariman).

WEDNESDAY, December 22.

Entertainment in aid of L. Wilson Hospital, Fund, St. Xavier's College, 5.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December, 25.

The s.s. Ranchi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting Macedonia at Aden.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens today (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (E. T.)

TO-DAY RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday):—11-30 to 12-30 p.m. Mixed Gramophone Records.—6-45 to 8.00 p.m. Vocal and Instrument Music. 9-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. Indian Gramphone Records. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, M.B.B.S., on "Cholera", to-day (Monday), in Mukund Kolya's Chawl at Byculla at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

RLY. SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A third-class monthly railway pass bearing No. 78340 between Surat and Chalthan in favour of Mr. Vithal Deoraj for one month ending 20-12-26, has been found. It can be taken away from the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association's office, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND.

A Sale of Water-Colour and Oil Sketches by members of the Art Society of India and Students of the School of Art in aid of the above fund will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art from to-day (Monday) to 22nd inst. (Wednesday. An Exhibition of Photographs by Mr. K. K. Lalkaka will also be on view. Lady Cawasji Jehangir has kindly consented to open the Exhibition at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 20th December, 1926.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Indo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 19th December, 1926.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "RAJPUTANA" with the Mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 17th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

PATHE CINEMA.

If, while you are travelling in your machine around forty-five miles an hour, a motorcycle cop pulls up along side you, and you want to avoid getting an invitation to meet the judge, see Harold Lloyd at the Pathe Cinema, Royal Opera House in "Hot Water". Lloyd has a new and novel method of avoiding arrest by motor cops, and it might well be worth your while to try his method—that is, if you don't value your life, or would like to spend the rest of your days behind prison bars.

While Lloyd never actually tried the scheme himself in real life, he suggested the gag, and it is one of the highlights of the many in his newest five reel opus. To tell the inside of the gag would be the same as giving away the solution of a mystery drama. It would kill it. "The picture of a hundred laughs" is what people called "Hot Water" after reviewing it at one of the four previews held on the West Coast. For there are fully that many big laughs throughout the production. And they come so fast that one's sides will actually ache from laughing.

"No home is big enough for two families," is the basis of the story—and there are thousands of young married couples who will vouch for the sanity of this idea.

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HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

At the High Court Messrs. Davis and Lawrence Co. of America made an application before Mr. Justice Mirza against Messrs. C. C. Mahajan and Co. of Bombay for an order to commit the proprietor of the defendant firm to jail for alleged contempt of court.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga instructed by Messrs Harilal and Co. Solicitors, appeared for the petitioners, while Sir Thomas Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Chocksey and Co. Solicitors defended the respondents.

It appeared that in 1913 Messrs. Davis and Lawrence Co. had filed a suit against Messrs. C. C. Mahajan and Co. for an infringement of their trade mark in which a consent-decree was obtained restraining the defendants from using particular labels. Having contravened the provisions of that decree subsequently, a similar decree was again obtained by the petitioner firm in 1916. The present application was made for a breach of those injunctions.

It was contended for the defence that the original proprietor having died, the business was purchased by the present respondent's father who did not know of these injunctions, and on his death in 1925, his son, the present respondent, came into the management of the Company. Thus, it was pointed out that the original proprietor of the firm had died and the business changed hands, though the name of the firm was not altered.

The defence further contended that even if the present firm were the continuation of the old one, personal service of such injunctions should be made on the new proprietors. The counsel cited instances, where an injunction against the owner of land or other immovable property was not enforceable against the purchaser. To further prove his contention counsel referred to "Halsbury's Law of England" and pointed out that personal service of the order was essential to hold a party guilty of its breach.

His Lordship after hearing counsel, discharged the notice of motion with costs.

SUIT AGAINST MILITARY OFFICER.

MONEY LENDER'S CLAIM DISMISSED

Before Justices Kemp and Blackwell at the High Court the appeal filed by Mulchand Shrichand and Co. against the judgment of Sir Amberson Marten dismissing their claim for Rs. 4,000 on a promissory note against Lt. D. L. Crombie, a military officer of Poona, came up for hearing.

The note stated that the amount was payable with interest at 2½ per cent. on demand. The defendant's case was that he had only received Rs. 1,700 by cheque and Rs. 320 in cash, and that he signed the note for Rs. 4,000 because the man who negotiated the loan told him that that was the practice and he would havve to pay only the amount actually borrowed. The defendant stated that he had already repaid the account by cheques. The trial judge Sir Amberson Marten accepted the defendant's story and dismissed the suit. Against this the plaintiffs appealed.

In delivering judgment their Lordships remarked that it was easy for the plaintiffs to make entries in their books to suit their theory which they proposed to put forward later in Court to support their claim.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, confirming the original judgment.

PURCHASING GIRL FOR PROSTITUTION.

MARWARI CONVICTED OF ABETMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by a Marwari money lender named Jivanlal Bhikaji against the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 450 passed on him by the Magistrate at Mazgaon Police Court for offences under section 373 and 109 of the Penal Code viz. abetting the purchase of a minor girl for the purpose of prostitution.

In this case, a girl named Maynabai was earning as a prostitute in the brothel of one Putlibai in Dhobi Gulli, and was found there by the police who went there to make enquiries about an affray in which some Europeans were assaulted there at 8 p.m. that day. The girl was sent to the Police Surgeon for examination and he certified that she was between 16 and 18 years of age. After further enquiries, the Police charged the girl's mother Vithabai with disposing of the girl, and the brothel-keeper Putlibai with obtaining the girl, for immoral purposes under sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code, and both of them were convicted and sentenced. Thereafter in April last, the present accused was arrested, as he was found to have been involved in the affair. It appears that the girl was dedicated to the Gods as 'Murli' about 4 years ago at her village in Satara District, and was brought to Bombay last year by her mother Vithabai. They put up in the brothel of Putlibai when Vithabai had known for some years, and Mayanabai began to live as a prostitute. Some time later Maynabai asked Putlibai to lend Rs. 100 to her mother to pay off a debt. Putlibai took them to the shop of the accused, and the girl promised that she would return the amount out of her earnings. On Putlibai standing as surety, the accused advanced Rs. 100 to Maynabai and took a promissory note for Rs. 125 signed by all the three. The accused used to visit Putlibai's brothal daily to receive payments from other prostitutes when he had lent money on similar terms, and was paid one rupee every day by Putlibai from Mayna's earnings.

The accused pleaded that before he had advanced the money, the girl's mother had already arranged to sell her off, and further he was not aware that the girl was a minor. His action being thus subsequent to the offence, he cannot be held guilty of abetment.

Their Lordships held that the accused knew why the money was wanted and was therefore aiding in the offence. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

A DANGEROUS JOKE

BOY SH PRANK CAUSES INJURY

Prabhoo, a nine-year old boy was sentenced to receive six cuts on the hand by Mr. Junglowalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Bombay. While a local train was passing along towards Grant Road, the accused flung a stone at one of the carriages, breaking the glass-panes and causing a severe injury to the eye of a passenger, Thomas Menezes, who had to be removed at the Grant Road Station out of the train and be medically treated.

IN AID OF HOSPITAL FUND.

INTERESTING SCOUT DISPLAY.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, presided over a very interesting function at the Saudhurst Road Garden on Sunday afternoon, when the Municipal Boy Scouts corps No. 1 displayed open air scouting feats in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. Rao Bahadur Pai, Messrs. Fazal Rahimtulla, A. R. Dimtimkar, Messrs. S. Tybjee and others were among those present.

After the displays by the scouts were over, Mr. Kulkarni, the Scoutmaster traced the history of the introduction of scouting, and thanked those present for their attending the function.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai requested the chairman to give away two silver cups as presents from him (Mr. Pai) to Mr. Kulkarni and Master Wagle for their excellent work.

After the cups were give away by Sir Chunilal, Mr. F. I. Rahimtullah proposed a hearty vote of thanks for the chairman which was carried with acclamation.

GUJERAT AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Gujrat Prantik Vaidya Parishad (The Gujerat Provincial Ayurvaid Conference) commenced its sittings in the specially erected pandal at Madhav Baug, Bombay on Sunday afternoon. A large number of delegates from Gujerat, Kathiawad and Bombay attended.

Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a short speech. Mr. Narayanshanker Devshanker the President-elect, was then requested to take the chair. The president after thanking the delegates, gave a long treatise on Ayurveda in Gujerati.

After electing a Subjects Committee, the Conference adjourned till Monday.

THE KARMANUK ANNUAL.

The annual number of the Marathi weekly, "Karmanuk" is a very readable publication. It covers a wide range of subjects, grave and sober and is fully illustrated. It contains contributions from well-known Marathi writers like Messrs. B. V. Varerekar, A. B. Kolhatkar, C. V. Vaidya, M. B. Bodas, and several others. There are about a hundred pages of reading matter, with hardly a full page. It is an attractively bound volume, too, and is cheap for only eight annas.

EXHIBITION AT ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay visited the Scientific Exhibition arranged by the The Royal Institute of Scienc in its premises on Saturday evening when there was a large gathering present to view the exhibits and to welcome His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was received at the entrance by Dr. Meldrom and Mrs. Kerya and was shown the different exhibits and scientific demonstrations performed by post graduate students. The exhibits were divided in several sections. The exhibition has been arranged in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

After adjourning twice, the Annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was held at Mantri House, Chowpaty, on Sunday morning for the purpose of adopting the annual report of the Brotherhood and electing office-bearers for the ensuing year. Mr. M. R. Jayakar could not attend the meeting owing to ill-health.

The meeting was not open to the press; but it appears, of the Brotherhood elected its office-bearers without any discussion. Mr. Jayakar's name was suggested for presidentship. The voting was by ballot; and the result of it will be declared by the scrutineers on Thursday.

The Governor of Burma opened the new buildings of the Government Technical Institute at Insein on Thursday evening.—A. P.

THE PATHAN "SCARE"

BOMBAY'S CRIMINALS

HOW THE POLICE DEAL WITH THEM.

The Worli dacoity which ended in the death of a police constable has been the subject of comment on that perennial bugbear "the Pathan menace." It has become a fixed habit of mind with every second man in the city, to regard every instance of dacoity or robbery as the handiwork of Pathan marauders, especially when the attendant circumstances are the pistol, the lathi or the bowie knife. Having complacently satisfied himself that the Pathan freebooter is the "fons et origo" of the conspiracy, the city-man piously crosses himself and proceeds to find his next scapegoat, the City Police, who, ought to know better than to hand over the city to the tender mercies of the Pathan bully. The terrors of the Pathan menace, so real only four years ago, are chiefly the result of the die-hard attitude of mind, which clings fondly to a belief once it has taken a deep root in the mind. This is a familiar aspect of human psychology. However, if we held the mirror up to stubborn facts we must admit that the Pathan terror is largely a figment of their fancies. To say this is not to aver that there are no Pathans in the city, but it cannot be gainsaid that during the last four years the police have taken such a drastic and rigid hand with them, that as a result of this combing-out process, few perhaps have escaped the police cordon. The Foreigners Act has been rigidly put into execution and the Pathan foreigner may now be sampled as a curio. Against those Pathans, who as British subjects have a right to live among us, like anybody else, the police have not hesitated, at the slightest alarm, to enforce the penal provisions of the Police Act and the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

CRIMINAL ELEMENT IN THE CITY.

Looking at the number of charge-sheets, that are placed before a Magistrate everyday, the hurly-burly Pathans figures but rarely compared to the piping times four years ago when he laid down the law at the point of the "lathi." The "budmash" element in the city is recruited from a polyglot and heterogeneous crew drawn from all communities, Hindu, Muslim, the lower classes of Goanese and Indian Christians and a non-descript class of people from the mofussil. Against certain well-defined classes, like the Wagris, the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act have been steadily applied. It is but a fair tribute to the vigilance of the police when we notice that a returned deportee finds himself picked up within a day of his arrival in the city and placed before a Magistrate for condign punishment.

"HERALD'S" CANARD.

The Worli dacoity case has aroused the screams of our morning contemporary, "The Indian National Herald," which has revived the popular scare of the Pathans. In its unhappy zeal to provide cheap sensationalism, it has told an eager public that eleven men—Pathans, of course,—have been laid by the heels. A lurid picture has been drawn of how its correspondent made his way through what it described as the most dangerous parts of the city to procure the select information. As we expected, the story of the eleven men turned out to be a canard. In point of fact, only three men have been arrested, on pure suspicion only, and the fact that the shop-keepers are unable to identify the assailants gives no warrant for the complacent belief that the perpetrators were necessarily Pathans.

MARKED DECREASE IN CRIME.

Looking at the statistics, we observe the figures of crime show a downward tendency compared to those of last year. We write, however, subject to correction; be that as it may, the fact must be admitted that the system of night patrols, which have been in vogue, for the last four years, has operated to take away the soft job of the night-prowlers. Cases like that of the Mandir dacoity where the police succeeded in placing their hands on the shoulders of the whole gang in a few days serve to show that the efficiency of the city police has markedly increased during the last quinquennium.

BOMBAY MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Medical Relief League, was held on Friday evening at the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. Akbarkhan presiding.

The report for the year ending 31st March 1926 stated that 3,665 patients attended the dispensary out of which 570 were children.

The Chairman in the course of his speech said, the league was in its infancy but he was glad o see it had received its support and blessing of many well known citizens. The Social Service League was the offspring of the students' Brotherhood and he was glad to find that the Medical Relief League was the offspring of the Social Service League. With the guidance of Drs. Raykar and Spencer he was confident that the small beginning of the league would spread and would become a great body.

The Viceroy was entertained at a luncheon on Friday by the President and Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The President Mr. J. W. A. Bell presided. The toast of the Viceroy was proposed by the President.

SERVE MOTHER INDIA

BIND YOURSELVES TOGETHER

BISHOP ARUNDALE'S APPEAL TO INDIAN YOUTH

The citizens of Bombay who were not reminded of the South African Day by any meeting or demonstration by either the Congress Committee or any other institution on Sunday, were asked to observe silence for three minutes at a crowded public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Youth League. Right Rev. Bishop George S. Arundale D. Litt. addressed the gathering on the "Citizenship of Youth". Miss Mithu Lata presided.

At the outset, Mr. B. F. Bharucha requested the audience to observe three minutes silence in honour of the South African Day.

Dr. Arundale criticised strongly the present system of education in India, and said it required a thorough change. The Indian youth, he said, should never consider themselves inferior to others. There existed in every country a very important movement among the youth to bind themselves together in order to help the world into being better than the old or the existing one. Such a movement was absolutely necessary in India to free the youth from the orthodox conventions of the old world.

WANTED CHANGE IN TEACHING SYSTEM.

Continuing, Dr. Arundale emphasized the need of training the Indian youth in a manner different from the one in which he was being trained at present. "Have for yourself as little as possible and give others as much as you can" should be the principle of every youth. The Right Rev. Bishop could not understand the necessity of wearing in India the various apparels that were needed in Europe to protect one's self from cold. Every youth must remember that he was an Indian, and the education to be given to the Indian youth should be such as would remind him, every moment, of his Motherland and the service she required of him. It was useless to imitate the West blindly. India or the East had much more to give to the West than the West would any day give to the East. Every Indian, and especially the youth of the country, should remember that they were born in a period when India was passing through a crisis or rather at a time of renaissance. They must, therefore, try to contribute as much as they could towards the progress of their country towards freedom and remain Indians instead of Westernising themselves. The first thing, the speaker asked them to do, was to boycott the cinemas. He knew it was too great a sacrifice to ask of the youth; but he was reminded of the fact that no sacrifice was too great for Independence—for freedom.

WHAT INDIAN YOUTH SHOULD POSSESS.

Summing up his speech, Dr. Arundale said that the removal of fear of anybody except God and the sense of inferiority to any single face from the mind of Indian youth, the infusion of courage to do the right thing, reverence towards the old and the deserving, kindness to the younger ones and the animals, and love for God and Country were the outstanding qualities the Indian youth should possess to make himself a real citizen. The speaker recalled his experiences of his recent Australian tour, and said that they had during their stay there started a League to protect the interests of Indians in Australia. Concluding he said:—"India must be dearer to you than anything else and you should sacrifice all your personal ambitions at the altar of the Motherland. You must prostrate yourself at her feet and serve her."

The president terminated the proceedings by a hearty vote of thanks for the speaker.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

MR. GORE'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

At a special general meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held this evening, it was unanimously resolved to acquire under land acquisition act or by private negotiations about 21 acres of spacious and historic grounds, situated in the opposite bank of the river Sabarmati, on which the 36th session of the Indian National Congress was held, for the purpose of building an hospital and maternity ward. The cost of acquiring is estimated to be one lac and a half, which will be home by the municipality. The hospital will be built from the princely donation of rupees 4 lacs from the late Seth Vadilal Sarabhai and the maternity ward, out of the magnificient donation of one lac from Seth Nagindas Chinoywala. Both these buildings will be named after donors. The board next took up the leave application of Mr. Y. N. Gore, the Municipal engineer and as was expected there was a heated debate on it, because of the opposition of, that small and insignifigant group, which as public knows full well by this time, has done everything possible to run down this engineer. Mr. Balwant Rai Thakore moved that the board places on record its appreciation of Mr. Gore's services and resolves that the Govt. be reqursted to continue the loan of his services for a further period of 5 years. The proposal was carried by an overwhelming majority of 36 against 7 votes.

Men and Matters.

Journalistic circles in Britain have raised a cry of alarm at the newspaper combines that have recently been hatched, making the Press the serviceable and servile handmaid of capitalism, and thus ultimately destroying its peerless and indefensible right to mirror public opinion and ventilate public grievances. If these combines become the order of the day, the freedom of the Press is at an end.

* * * *

The Press has been described as the fourth estate of the realm. That it is the most potent and effective instrument in the growth of a real democracy and that the rise of the press, is, in effect, coeval with the earliest stirrings of the democratic instinct, is one of the most elementary teachings of history.

* * * *

"Much ado about nothing" is the thought that runs through our minds when perusing the first annual report and statement of accounts of the Medical Relief League at Bombay. Although the report contains a frightful list of patrons, life-members, Association members, and members of all sorts and conditions, the figures in the balance-sheet, contained in Appendix C, make us shake our heads gravely in doubt as to the spending propensities of the various bosses, who run the show.

* * * *

For instance, the money spent on medicines, which is the "raison d'etre" of the League, is a paltry sum of Rs. 254 only. But the other figures are alarming, conveyance charges for the Honorary Medical Officer are Rs. 460; similar charges for the Secretary, Rs. 193; printing charges amount to Rs. 475; the post office benefits in the shape of postal charges to Rs. 137. The public are being always pestered to unloose their heart-strings and purse strings for charitable objects, and it is the duty of committee-members to see that public moneys are spent for the main objects advertised, and not frittered away.

* * * *

We do not impute any thing to any body but we hope the public will be furnished with an explanation at an early date.

* * * *

It seems that Mr. Otto Rothfeld will soon be appointed Dewan of Baroda. Could not the Maharaja find an equally good man anywhere in India? Has he been compelled to make the appointment or is it the broadening effect of his sixteen—or is it seventeen—European tour?

* * * *

It is being considered how much India is to pay or can pay for the Singapore Base. Sir George Lloyd and Sir George Buchanan may well be consulted as they have previous experience of similar schemes and also a good idea of the extractive potentialities of India.

* * * *

Their Majesties have ordered their Christmas dinner to be confined to foods produced within the Empire. It is good to be patriotic on Christmas Day. Reuter may cable to us if Indian pickles are served.

* * * *

At Brentford Police Court legal argument took place to decide whether Prince Ranjitsinhji, the sweet Jam of Kathiawar, is a foreigner or not, and whether he is a "reigning monarch."

* * * *

This knotty legal problem has arisen after one whose "silken corded sinews remained unbroken" before the thundering deliveries of some of the world's fastest bowlers has played sterling cricket for Britain for years together and has owned a big estate in Ireland and living among "hefty Irishmen." The question cannot be equitably solved unless the people of Jamnagar State are asked whether the Jam Saheb is a monarch of Jamnagar and whether he is "reigning" or "ruling."

* * * *

He. "They say that a camel can work for eight days without drinking."

She: "That's just the opposite to my husband, who can drink for eight days without working."

"OH JOY!"

AT THE EXCELSIOR

A large crowd was present at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night when the Quaints presented for the first time their new play 'Oh Joy.' The piece is especially attractive on account of its numerous fine songs which makes music essentially its main feature. The plot is woven around marriage of George Budd and Lou Ellen Carter, which is kept secret due to the existence of an imperious ma-in-law. Many amusing complications arise but the appearance of a quaker aunt causes things to straighten themselves out and everybody lives happily ever afterwards Mr. Gordon Rennie as Lou Ellen's pa was the success of the evening. This clever artiste has a happy knack of making even a minor part stand out prominently, and his appearance on the stage is always the signal for unrestrained mirth. Miss Ella Erskine made a charming Lou Ellen and Mr. Clive Woods as better with every appearance. The singing of Miss Dorothy James earned several encores. After the interval Mr. Frank Penrose made himself very popular with his song and jazz instruments. The play was an unqualified success and only confirmed the great popularity of this clever company. To-night will be devoted to "The Ghost Train" a play which has been London's greatest thriller. Judging by the performance of this play on their last visit, it will be well-worth seeing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a Wall Calendar for 1927 from Mellin's Food Ltd.

We have received a New Year's Calendar issued by the office of the Survey of India, Calcutta. A few specimens of maps printed on the Calendar have made it an attractive one.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.).

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 330 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 20, 1926.

THE CONGRESS AT THE CROSS ROADS

The Congress has verily come to the parting of the ways. The question of questions that confronts politicians who will shortly meet at Gauhati is: Is the Congress to remain a People's Congress consecrated as before to the sovereign purpose of safeguarding and vindicating the rights and promoting the well-being of the people or to be finally handed over to the exclusive custody of a Party? It is not always realised that the Congress work—except for the eventful era of full-fledged non-co-operation—has always been divided into two sections: work through the Councils; and work for awakening, educating and organising the masses. At the pursuasion of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress for some time devoted itself exclusively to the work of mass organisation and direct action, and when the Swaraj Party was formed with the object of reopening the doors of Council activity, it easily conceded a higher place to work outside the Councils. In view of this past history is it not singularly unfortunate that, even after the heat and fury of the last elections are over, the Swarajists should still continue to make such a fetish of their particular Council policy to the exclusion of all other questions as to make it somewhat difficult, if not practically impossible, for other Congressmen to attend the Congress session with any chance of serving any useful purpose at all? We solemnly remind them of all their great promises of carrying on a thumping agitation throughout the country and organising the peasants and the workers for intensive action; and we fervently appeal to them to place all their work so far above the comparatively narrow policies of Council work as to enable other parties differing from them only on this point to co-operate with them at the next Congress in planning a common programme on broad national lines.

And then does the verdict of the country at the last elections warrant their leaders in emphasizing their differences with the Responsivists? Had not Pundit Motilal Nehru himself roundly declared at Allahabad that "the political programmes of the various parties had nothing to do with the elections?" We venture to say that this statement has a wider application than perhaps Punditji imagined; for it is certainly true of all the three Provinces where the Swarajists have been returned in very strong numbers. The elections in Madras were evidently fought on communal grounds and it was due to the maladministration of the Justice Party Ministers that the Swarajists there scored such an unexpected victory. In Bengal the continued incarceration of the political prisoners without even the sham of a trial is a running sore; and Swarajists may always hope for a good success at the election so long as they put a brave fight for the redress of this grievous wrong. In Behar, again, the Swarajists owe their glorious success to their advocacy of the cause of the tenants as against the vested interests of mediaeval Zamindars. But let the Swarajists, justly proud of these victories, not forget that in provinces like Bombay and the Central Provinces—where the elections were admittedly fought on purely political issues—they have not at all made a good show. Thus though the electorate has not given "its verdict entirely in favour of" any party, "considering the strength of parties that stand for co-operation of some sort or other," the electorate has overwhelmingly recorded its verdict that while the most vigorous battle should be given to the bureaucracy, the work in the Councils should be carried on in such a way as to extract the utmost constructive work out of them, that, in short, while the struggle must go on with redoubled vigour, the strategy must change. This verdict, we submit, cannot leave the Cawnpore programme unchanged. Then, again, what is the practical attitude of the Swarajists who form the largest elected groups in Behar and Madras?

While the Swarajists in Madras have refused to accept office, they have given every indication of offering "conditional support" to the Independent Ministry; moreover, the election of Mr. Narsinha Razu to the Presidential chair and the effusive promises given by Mr. Satyamurti to co-operate with him, must finally dissipate all possibilities of mere obstruction in the Madras Council. And Behar Swarajists are evidently inclined to follow the excellent example set by their brethren in Madras; for the "Searchlight", a Congress organ, while convinced that the Swarajists cannot accept office, is emphatically of opinion that "the Congress Party can neither remain neutral and allow the formation of an out and out Government Ministry" and that therefore "it has no other alternative but to help a nationalist group by its support to form a Ministry on certain terms and conditions." In these circumstances we refuse to believe that the Gauhati Congress will ask the Swarajists of Madras and Behar to hurl their wrath against the Ministers in pursuance of the Punditji's policy of obstruction. And this again makes a material change in the policy adumbrated at Cawnpore last year absolutely inevitable. The question then remains about the new policy to be adopted in the Councils, such as can be pursued in common by all Nationalist members; and all level-headed patriots, who have not placed their party above the country, will unanimously congratulate the Delhi Congress Committee on the right lead it has given by appealing to the Gauhati Congress to "formulate a constructive programme to be worked in the Legislatures abiding by the principles of the Congress so that all parties loyal to the Congress should be able to work it out jointly". We believe that constructive programme here is not to be interpreted in a narrow sense but must be taken to include all the good work that can be effected through discriminate opposition and support to measures—Governmental or private—in the Councils. The "Hindu" of Madras, which appears to keep fairly in touch with the Swarajist counsels in Madras, also hopes that the Indian leaders to be shortly assembled at Gauhati "are not so devoid of political sagacity as to be unable to decide upon a programme of common action consistent with self-respect."

While the work of unity is fast proceeding on all sides, we must not forget those who are wedded to the programmes of mere obstruction and who only thrive by creating dissensions amongst Indians. Thus the "Indian Daily Telegraph", as shown in our special article published elsewhere, is determined to hound out the Responsivists from the Congress, while its Dalal Street counterpart would be only too glad if they saved a lot of worry and work to the Swarajists by voluntarily abstaining from the Congress. We hope, however, that, undeterred by these bravados and party cries, the Responsivists of Maharashtra and the Independent Congressmen of North India will honour the President's special invitation to attend the Congress and that they will all sit side by side with the Swarajists in the Congress—to quote the admirable words of the "Hindustan Times"—"not in the spirit of rival partisans fishing for narrow majorities to defeat each other's proposals, but in the spirit of fellow-workers, having full faith in the integrity and honesty of one another, fighting for a common goal, for a common montherland and, therefore, in search of a common political programme." The latest telegram shows that the No-Change leaders, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, are bestirring themselves as peace-makers, realising as they do that no effective work can be done by the country inside as well as outside the Councils without the restoration of unity between the Swarajists and the Responsivists on the one hand and the Hindus and the Muslims on the other hand. Their disinterested efforts call for the co-operation of all Congressmen who place the interests of the country above everything else; and we trust the Responsivist leaders will realise their responsibility in this matter by proceeding to Gauhati and advancing the cause of harmony and united endeavour in the Congress. We further pray that the Congressmen meeting at Gauhati will also emulate the example of their august predecessors not merely by giving expression to the authoritative opinion of the nation on many other grievances, political and economic, agricultural and industrial, which oppress all classes of the people, but by also framing a regular programme of work outside the Councils, which will bring the Congress in closer touch with the day to day lives of the people than it is to-day.

GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

At last! This is the sentiment expressed by every local cricket enthusiast. The hitherto invincible M. C. C. touring side have had their colours lowered on first inning results, and it is a matter of great satisfaction here that it should have been done in Bombay. Undoubtedly the fifth match of the M. C. C. in this city has been a great one, and a fitting final to a glorious feast of cricket.

The visitors had overwhelmed the Presidency team in the fourth match, and after carefully considering our chances in the All-India match, it was held in some quarters that the final match might as well not be played at all. But, happily, the All-India Team has restored the prestige of Indian cricket and given the visitors the toughest game they have played thus far. A brief recapitulation of the match will not be out of place. The M. C. C. batted first but fared none too well at the beginning, Sandham, Brown and Astill being dismissed for ninety-two runs. Wyatt and Parsons mended matters by making a good stand, and, adding 101 run for the fourth wicket, changed the complexion of the game. Without being brilliant, the batting hereafter was steady and when the last wicket fell, 362 runs had been scored. This score looked safe enough. Navle and Wazir Ali began surprisingly well, one hundred runs being scored before the partnership was broken. Four good wickets then fell for the addition of eighty runs, and things looked bad for the Indian team. But thanks to a good partnership of 53 runs between Nazir Ali and Deodhar, and another of 88 runs between Deodhar and Colonel Mistry, the opposing total was passed. Then Deodhar and Jamsedji added 66 runs and gave their side a fair lead, the total score being 437 runs. The visitors began their second venture in disastrous fashion, losing three wickets when only 21 runs had been registered. Parsons and Wyatt, once more, came to the aid of their side, and improved matters by carrying the score to 88. Wyatt was dismissed in the last over of the match, the score-board reading 97 runs for five wickets.

The outstanding feature of the match was the magnificent batting of Devadhar. The partnership between him and Mistry yielded 88 runs at a very critical period, the skipper giving as polished a display as could be desired. Great credit is due to the fine opening partnership between Navle and Wazir Ali. The pair began in confident style, and though the pace slowed down, they were able to put up an opening partnership which is a record against the M. C. C.

It was this stand which laid the foundations for the Indian team's fine display. Navle played a splendid innings of 74 every run of which he deserved. Wazir Ali's play was attractive and in this match he justified his reputation of being one of the most reliable batsmen in India. Jamsedji is on his way to become one of our useful all rounders. His fielding was very good, and in dismissing Eckersley in the first innings he brought off an excellent catch. True he scored only two runs but in doing this he assisted Devadhar in putting on 66 runs. Another prominent feature was the reliable play of Parsons and Wyatt who in partnership twice assisted their side by contributing a good number of runs. Wyatt is perhaps the most reliable of the visitors. In this match he scored 84 and 49. Nazir Ali was a terror to the M.C.C. in the first innings while Ramji did very well in the next his figures being 4 wickets for 32 runs. Brown's wicket keeping has become proverbial and in this match he excelled himself. Altogether he was responsible for the dismissal of five batsmen, three being stumped, one caught, and a fifth run out in a clever manner. When the excellence of the visitors' fielding is considered, it reflects all the greater credit on the glorious performance of the Indian batsmen.

THE PRESIDENT OR THE PANDIT?

WHOM WILL THE GAUHATI CONGRESS SUPPORT?

(BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Leading politicians appear to be now entraining for Calcutta if not for Gauhati and there is no doubt that even after the break-up of the preliminary conversations there will again be held informal though hasty meetings between the leaders of the Swarajists and the Responsivists at Calcutta. Lala Lajpat Rai in the Punjab and the Responsivists in Central and Western India have not still made up their mind about attending the Gauhati Congress though our redoubtable Pandit Malaviyaji is exhorting all his followers to fight out a pitched battle at the Congress. Still Lalaji is going as far as Calcutta and I would not be surprised if the leaders of the Maharashtra school went at least so far with a view to consult Lalaji and Punditji on this important subject. Lalaji may also see the President-Elect and Mrs. Naidu at Calcutta just to ascertain if they would adopt a more reasonable attitude than Pundit Motilalji who has already pitched his tent in the heart of Assam. In these circumstances, it is very necessary to unravel the different threads of the triangular contest which is likely in any event to take place at Gauhati and to gauge the strength of the forces that will be marshalled on the different sides.

President for Unity.

In the first place, I cannot too thoroughly expose the hollowness of the popular belief that the Responsivists in association with the Independent Congressmen alone may put up a single-handed fight against the influence and autocracy of Pundit Motilal Nehru. They evidently have not yet realised the full significance of the situation in Madras. The writ of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President-Elect of the Congress, reigns to-day unchallenged in the city and the province of Madras and it is absolutely unthinkable that the Independents should have dared to form their ministry without receiving his moral support and without securing an implicit assurance of support also from the leaders of his party. Those who harp too much on his opposition to the Sabarmati Pact may well be reminded about his private conversations—partially published some months ago—with Mr. C. S. Narsinha Raju who has been rewarded for his return to the Swaraj Party by his election to the presidential chair. It may be that Mr. Iyengar thought that Gauhati and not Sabarmati was the proper place for modifying a resolution of the Cawnpore Congress. Or his enthusiasm for the negations of obstruction and destruction has now been chilled by the unexpected success his party achieved at the polls. The workings of his shrewd and subtle mind are, indeed, difficult to fathom. But his recent silent acts and public utterances leave not a shadow of doubt that he is inclined so to modify the programme of obstruction as to enable Congressmen to get the best benefits for the people from the reformed Councils and to enable them to co-operate with other Responsivists, etc., for the purpose. And it is indeed this broad and liberal attitude that has enabled him to address honest and fervent appeals for unity between all parties within the Congress.

Punditji on Warpath.

And who is determined to wreck this purpose more than Pundit Motilal Nehru himself? How can he forgive the Lala of Lahore and the brother Pundit of Allahabad who have committed the unpardonable sins of dealing a fatal blow to his authority in these two provinces and of actually routing his forces in the U. P. elections! Though he was determined at Allahabad to smash up all Ministries and wreck the reforms, at Calcutta he was agreeable to work the reforms if only the Bengal detinues were released. But as far as the Responsivists are concerned so far from joining hands with them in the manner of the President, he appears now to have made up his mind to hound them out of the Congress.

"Do away with them."

Evidence of the Pundit's designs is accumulating from day to day. For one thing, the resolution of the recent session of the U. P. Conference largely led and dominated by the Pundit's stalwarts is conclusive on the matter. They have definitely decreed in effect that no present or prospective rebel against any resolution of the Congress is to have a place on its executive committee. So if Pandit Malaviyaji and Lala Lajpatrai, Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar are to remain in the Congress they should be prepared to eat the humble pie and be content to remain in the rank and file without aspiring to higher offices.

A Disgraceful Outburst.

But even the U. P. resolution which is calculated to insult and humiliate some of the most veteran patriots we have among us, has not remained the last word on the subject. For the "Indian Daily Telegraph" of Lucknow, which reflects the varying moods of Pundit Motilalji with an unvarying accuracy, has after dallying with the idea of unity for some time finally placed all his cards on the table for driving out the hated rebels from the Gauhati Congress. After convincing itself that "the Swarajists are not likely to shake hands with people whose hands are stained with communalism" and that this "class of people" including "the pedagogues of the Punjab and the prig of Prayag" "should be driven out of the Congress," the paper proceeds to lay down the plan of attack as follows:—

"As it is not possible to ask them to leave the Congress—as they may assert that it is not the monopoly of the nationalists—the only way to compel their secession is to pass a vote of censure on Lala Lajpat Rai for having essayed the part of an approver in the fictitious Afghan Conspiracy of the Congress, which he concocted with the fables that came into his possession as a member of the Working Committee. Pandit Malaviya's loyalty to his chief for the Lala is the President of that new monstrosity called "The Independent Congress Party," would no doubt induce him to oppose the vote of censure. The Responsivists of the sunnier Deccan who are also professors of communalism may be trusted warmly to support the Lala and the Pandit. Their voice in the wilderness of nationalism is certain to be drowned amidst bitter sneers. The censure motion will be carried as we have no doubt that the collective wisdom of the nation will assert itself against communalism. And then the Lala, the Pundit, the Hindu Sabhaite, Responsivist, "et hoc genus omne" will have no other alternative but to secede from the Con-

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ART AND PHILOSOPHY.

A NOVEL PICTURE EXHIBITION.

One does not go to a Charitable Sale of Pictures such as that which Lady Cowasji Jehangir is to open to-day in a critical spirit. The laudable object of the exhibitors who are selling their work to help the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, should preclude that. But a good many patrons who visit the Exhibition as philanthropists rather than as connoisseurs will probably be quite agreeably surprised. The show is indeed a very entertaining one, and after a glance or two at the walls the philanthropic visitor will probably be inclined to discard his air of indulgent patronage, and to settle down to the serious and pleasurable study of the works displayed. Of course there are all kinds of work (mostly good, a few indifferent) to be seen in this double line of moderate sized water colours, oils, and pastels which have temporarily enlivened the sober walls of the Architectural School of the School of Art with unaccustomed colour.

Sketches In Body Colour.

A great many of the sketches—which are all harmoniously framed are in body colour, a medium in which our Bombay artists excel and which, if the pigment is of good quality, is far less likely to deteriorate than is often supposed. There is a charming study in this medium by Mr. A. Kamdoni of distant country and a foreground of hay-ricks under cumulous clouds, which ought not to have to wait for a purchaser. Another piece in the same medium which catches the eye is Mr. Panwalkar's clever study of rockcut columns in flickering sunlight While thinking of Cave-Temples we shall notice on these walls several copies of the Ajanta Frescoes—two of which, (that of the famous "lady at her toilet," and the not less famous back view of a maiden doing her hair) are very interesting; particularly the former. Several studies of temple steps, with figures ascending and descending like the angels in Jacob's dream, and one wholly delightful picture of a woodland pool with a saree-clad figure standing beside its still reflections by Mr. Kelkar, a very young student, will probably quickly ensnare prospective purchasers.

Mr. Joseph's ambitious oil picture which holds a position of honour on the end wall is a dominating feature, and its atmosphere and interesting scheme of composition atone for the slightness of its execution. There are a large number of figure studies, and some good heads in pastel, notably that of an old man by Miss Reuben. Mr. Chudekar is well to the fore with his slight but satisfying studies of simple hillsides and tender Indian skies which are attracting so much attention in our Art Exhibitions; and in one study at least (a Street Scene) Mr. Choudhary is not very far behind his master. It is, however, almost invidious to single out individual pictures in this pleasing show, especially as everyone will have his own preference both as to the subject depicted, and as to the medium used.

In a Deserving Cause.

One side of the Hall is devoted to a very interesting collection of photographs by a skilful amateur photographer, Mr. K. K. Lalkaka, who is selling some of these, and replicas of others, for the sake of the Hospital Fund. All are charming—and some in particular demonstrate afresh the artistic capacities of the camera in the hands of a man of taste. We were particularly intrigued by a simple silhouette of palms at Juhu against a moonlit sea, and a wonderful Burmese Temple in which the sheen of subdued colour can almost be felt, if not seen. Altogether, the ladies of the Students' Committee, Mrs. Kania, Mrs. Premchand, Miss Gedge, and others, and the exhibitors, young and old, are to be congratulated on the results of an effort which we hope will bring solid financial assistance to the deserving Cause of the Hospitals.

Notes of the Day.

In the Balance.

The fateful Round Table Conference has at last opened at Cape Town. The solemnity that has surrounded it and the prayers on two continents for its success show that it is no ordinary conference. It is not merely the place of British India in the Empire that is hanging in the balance. It is the whole question of India's future relation to the British Empire. It is the very bona fides of the Empire, the very meaning of British citizenship that are now put to the crucial test. "India seeks for her children in South Africa only their common human birth-right of justice and citizenship at your hands." So says Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her message to the South African Premier. The brevity of the message bespeaks the intensity of feeling behind it. It is not yet time to say more about the points at issue. Let India hope for the best but be also prepared for the worst.

A Warning.

Mr. Sen Gupta's sharp rejoinder to Mr. Langford James shows the inevitable reaction of race arrogance on the mind of a self-respecting and sensitive Indian who has still reason to nurse a thousand wrongs. The days of Indians taking things lying down are gone and gone for ever. Mr. Sen-Gupta said that if Europeans continued to indulge in speeches like that of Mr. James, it would not be long before the challenge of the European community was taken up by the people of India. But the fact is that the challenge has already been taken up, and that is precisely why Mr. James is so furious. If the country is not so demonstrative as some others are or have been when they awake to tyranny or foreign machinations, it is mainly because, as Mr. Sen-Gupta pointed out, the Congress under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi "is pledged to non-violence and its members are sincerely anxious that the struggle for Swaraj should be carried on on non-violent lines." Mr. Sen-Gupta remarked "half a million men sufficiently desperate would be more than enough to give them such trouble as to make them realise their singularly precarious position in this country." These remarks are not happily worded, but it is clear, in view of his reference to China, that what Mr. Gupta sought to emphasize was that through the weapon of the economic boycott the position of Europeans in India could be made difficult.

Plea for Tolerance.

It was a happy idea that the Madras Christians hit upon of presenting an address to the President-elect of the Congress and in wishing him God-speed "in his mission to Gauhati." They improved the situation by presenting him with a copy of the Bible and he beautifully founded it off with a felicitous acknowledgement of the light one can find in scriptures other than those of one's own religion. He must certainly have recalled to his mind how an ex-President of the Congress studied the Koran in jail and is now teaching the Bible to Hindu students in a National College. There is nothing strange in all this. In every domain of knowledge, a seeker after truth is always profited by learning from the great explorers who have preceded him. Religion cannot be an exception to the rule. It was quite natural, therefore, for Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to appeal to all the communities to read the scriptures of the great religions of the world. The least that such a study can do is to make one more tolerant. The day of universal religion is not yet but every one can be tolerant, as, indeed, he needs to be; for intolerance offends the first principle of every true religion.

College of Commerce & Economics.

The Sydenham College of Commerce, the best of its kind in India, deserves more generous support from Government than has been vouchsafed to it. Bombay made a belated move thirteen years ago in starting the College. Since then the progress of the College has been satisfactory from every point of view. Its reputation has spread far beyond the Presidency and students from all parts of India are seeking admission into it. Its activities, including the classes for Government Diploma in Accountancy, evening continuation classes, Commercial museum, the Students Co-operative stores, etc., have already outgrown its present facilities for accommodation and financial resources in general. When it comes to be better known and appreciated that almost all the graduates of the College are well received in official and semi-official departments and in private concerns or are otherwise well settled in life, there is no doubt that there will be a large influx of students to this college. It will be sheer injustice to the College and the students to deny them the necessary facilities.

Students' Needs.

It is a pity, in view of the College attracting students from far off parts of the country, that the students' hostel should not have a building of its own. Besides, as the present accommodation in the College itself is insufficient even for all the existing departments of the institution, not to speak of its certain expansion in the near future, it will be well for Government to accept the Principal's recommendation to buy the plot of land in front of the College and extend the premises. To the plea of economy we would reply, as does Principal Tannan, that the cost of education per pupil in this College is only Rs. 64 as against Rs. 310 for the Elphinstone College and that in a commercial city like Bombay, the interests of the only Commerce College should never be sacrificed, especially because the College not only promotes culture but also lays the foundation of the Presidency's prosperity.

GAUHATI'S DEFINITE LEAD.

RESTORATION OF UNITY.

GANDHIJI PREPARES A PROGRAMME.

RESPONSIVISTS TO MEET IN CALCUTTA.

As a result of the recent informal conference between Mahatmaji Seth J. Bajaj and Sjt. Raja Gopalachari it has been decided to hold a common working programme, before the Congress begins sessions.

Responsivists are meeting in Calcutta on Tuesday when they will decide finally whether to attend Congress or not. Meanwhile many Responsivists are reported to be proceeding to Gauhati or have already gone there.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA ON TUESDAY.

GAUHATI, Dec. 19

The Associated Press understands that as a result of the recent informal conference between Mahatma Gandhi Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Raja Gopalachari it has been decided to hold before the Congress a common working programme to which no party will have any objection. The Council programme has been left entirely to the choice of the different parties, according to which, they may work in order to bring all Mahomedans to the fold of the Congress. A resolution will be passed making it obligatry to all the members of the Congress to refain from any communal movement. It is expected that on the eve of the Royal Commission, Gauhati Congress will give a definite lead to prepare the country for the attainment of Swaraj by restoration of unity not only between Responsivists and Swarajists but also between all communities including Hindus and Mahomedans.—A. P.

RESPONSIVISTS IN CONCLAVE

MEETING AT CALCUTTA

BENARES, Dec. 19.

No final decision has been taken by Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya regarding participation in the Gauhati Congress. They have convened a meeting of the Responsivists and Congress Independents for the 21st instant at Calcutta, when a final decision will be taken. Telegrams have been sent to prominent members of both the groups to attend the Calcutta meeting. Opinions received or expressed so far by prominent members of the Responsivist and Congress Independent groups are said to be divided on the question of attendance at the Gauhati Congress.—Free Press.

MR JAYAKAR GOES TO CALCUTTA

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, leader of the Responsivists, is attending the meeting convened at Calcutta by Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to consider the question of the Responsivists and Congress Independents attending the Gauhati Congress. He reaches Calcutta on the 22nd instant.—Free Press.

MONJE AND ANEY INVITED

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

Dr. B. S. Monje and Mr. M. S. Aney have received invitations to attend a meeting at Calcutta for concerted action by the Responsivists and Congress Independents. They are both likely to attend the Calcutta meeting.

LALAJI'S MOVEMENTS

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

Lala Lajpat Rai has left for Benares. After meeting Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya there, he goes to Calcutta to attend a meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress which will be held before Christmas.

It is stated, that he will finally decide at Calcutta whether he will go to Gauhati for the Congress.PFree Press.

GEN, SIR J. WILLCOCKS DEAD

DELHI, Dec. 19.

The news has been received that General Sir James Willcocoks died of heart failure at Bharatpur on Saturday.

General Sir James Willcocks, G. C. M. G., G. C. B., K. C. S. I., D. S. O., was born in 1857. He entered the Army in 1878, and served in Waziri Campaign, the Soudan, Burma, Chin Lushai and West Africa with distinction. He relieved Kumassi. After commanding in India, he came to Europe with the Indian Army Corps which did gallant service in the war. He was appointed in 1916 Colonel of the Loyal North Lanes Regiment, and Governor of Bermuda in 1917.)

MR. DAS GUPTA'S LECTURE

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Vienna.—Mr. S. R. Das Gupta has concluded series of lectures to the University on Indian philosophy and hysticism. He declares that he is an official representative of the Calcutta University and he has been deputed by the Government of India to deliver lectures which have attracted large and interested audiences.—Reuter Special.

MR. KELKAR'S ABSTENTION

POONA, Dec. 19.

Mr. N .C. Kelkar is at Shirwal near Poona recuperating his health. It is understood he favours abstention from the Gauhati Congress by the Responsivists, but whatever decision may be finally taken by the Party, he is not attending the Gauhati Congress for reasons of health.—Free Press.

RESPONSIVIST LEADERS' ATTITUDE.

STRONG COMMENT OF "SWARAJYA'

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

Commenting on the Responsivist leaders' attitude, "Swarajya" says, "The Congress is not any one politician's or party's pocket borough. All who have Swaraj as their creed have the right of audience of Congress. The Responsivists owe it to themselves and to the Congress to put their case as strongly as they can for its acceptance. They have now proposed to repeat at Gauhati what they tried at Sabarmati. We are afraid no more disastrous policy can be adopted by them."—Free Press.

MOTILALJI THANKS BENGAL

ALLEGATION AGAINST PANDIT MALAVIYA

MADARIPUR, Dec. 17.

On his way to Gauhati Pandit Motilal Nehru stopped here and addressed a public meeting. He said it was no use adversely criticising the actions of the Congress without taking part in its deliberations. He thanked Bengal for having stood by the Congress in the last general election, but he was sorry that he was not so successful in his own province as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was working against the Congress.—A. P.

ISSUE BETWEEN PT MOTILAL & LALAJI.

POSITION OF LIBERALS.

ALLHABAD, Dec. 18.

Mr. D Madhav Rao of the Indian National Party arrived here on Wednesday last from Lahore. Asked about what he thought of the chances of the unity pact between Swarajists and Responsivists he said really he thought the issue would be between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai. Mr. Rao said in case no unity was brought about Responsivists and Independent Congressmen ought to give up the Cogress and join hands with the members of the Liberal Federation. From such a course no disaster need follow to these seceders from the Congress because institutions were made by men and not men by institution. This truth had been borne out in the recent elections.

With reference to the position of Liberals, Mr. Rao said the success of Mr. Chintamani was a moral victory for them, and the victory of Dr. Paranjpye was a clear indication that Liberal sway was not defunct.—A.P.

OBSERVING COMPLETE SILENCE AT GAUHATI.

MAHATMA'S VOW.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Writing on Mahatma Gandhi's vow of silence at Gauhati 'The Hindustan Times" writes:—

The news that Mahatma Gandhi has decided to observe complete silence at Gauhati will be received with regret all over India. It was generally expected that he would throw the whole weight of his influence on the side of unity, but this unfortunately is not to be. We can very realise the Mahatma's feeling of intense pain born of the knowledge that, what he had sacrificed for, is being neglected by his countrymen. It was with a view to bring about unity that Gandhiji handed over the Congress organisation to the Swarajists. That the latter should now seek to perpetuate precisely what they were complaining against when the Congress was in the hands of the No-changers should doubtless be dis-

(Continued on next Page.)

THE CAPETOWN CONFERENCE

INFORMAL OPENING BY GEN. HERTZOG

PROCEEDINGS KEPT PRIVATE

CAPETOWN, December 18.

The Conference with the Union Government was informally opened this morning by the Gen. Hertzog accompanied by other Cabinet Ministers' but the proceedings were private.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA DAY.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGES ACROSS SEAS

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Indian National Congress, has sent the following telegrams to:—

THE PRIME MINISTER—CAPE TOWN:—

India seeks for her children in South Africa only their common human birth-right of justice and Citizenship at your hands. May God inspire your Statesmanship to noble issues and lofty ideals.

SIR MAHOMED HABIBULLA—CAPE TOWN:—

May yours prove a Mission of victorious peace.

SJT. C. F.. ANDREWS—CAPE TOWN:—

My love and prayers are with my anxious people in this fateful hour.

INDIANS' PRAYER MEETING

DEAN PALMER TO LEAD

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Johannesburg.—Dean Palmer of Saint Mary's Cathedral has consented to lead the Indian community at Johannesburg at their prayer meeting for the success of the Round Table Conference on Sunday afternoon.—Reuter.

PRAYER DAY AT MADRAS.

LORD BISHOP'S PLEA FOR WISDOM AND CHARITY

SAYS THE ISSUE INVOLVES TERRIBLE RACE STRUGGLE

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Prayers were offered this noon at the Young Men's Christian Association for the success of the Round Table Conference at Cape Town. The Lord Bishop of Madras who led the prayers remarked that the Conference was most momentous in the history of the British Empire. The question had more than two sides. The India settlers, the European residents and the South Africans, all, had their own case and none of them deserved wholesale condemnation.

"We must fight in every sphere against the attempts at dividing the world on the ground of colour or race", declared the Bishop. He asked all to pray for wisdom to the members of the Conference and for the spirit of love and mutual understanding, in order that the Indian delegates may be firm in the right place, yielding in the right place and charitable in every place. He also prayed that the people of India and their leaders may be wise and charitable, not to render the already extremely difficult problem still worse, by facilitating a terrible race struggle. He added that another party was the outside world and that party was watching the struggle with keen interest.—Free Press.

MR. ANDREW'S MESSAGE

MADRAS, Dec. 19

In response to the call of the National Christian Council a solemn prayer meeting for the success of the Round Table Conference in South Africa was held this noon at the Y. M. C. A., the Lord Bishop of Madras presiding.

Prayers were then offered for the successful ending of the conference, for a better understanding, firmness and charity on both sides and the welfare of Indians and South Africans.

MR. ANDREWS' MESSAGE.

Mr. K. T. Paul, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. addressing the audience read a letter received from Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of which Mr. Andrews said:—"The situation is very grave. Indeed there is a world issue at stake in this quarrel. They are likely to withdraw the demand for repatriation but to insist all the more on segregation, and we simply cannot give way.

MET WORTHY OPPONENTS.

GILLIGAN'S MESSAGE TO BOMBAY.

Mr. Gilligan, Captain of the M. C. C. team, gave the following message to Bombay, on the eve of his and his team's departure for Calcutta on Monday afternoon:—

"We have all enjoyed three week's stay in Bombay. We have had very hard matches, and we have come across some very worthy opponents. We hope that the effect of our tour will help Bombay cricketers to have picked up some of the finest points of the game. In saying farewell, we wish you all jolly good luck, and hope to meet you again."

PLEA FOR FULL RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS

DR. TAGORE'S MESSAGE

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

After a prolonged tour in Europe, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived in Madras this morning from Colombo. He leaves to-night for Calcutta. Interviewed, he gave the following message on the South African quesion:—

I shall rejoice when the rights of Indians in South Africa find full recognition so that through it the cause of the African is also helped.'—A. P.

GOD'S BLESSINGS ON THE DAY!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day, the Round Table Conference meets in Capetown. The issues involved are not merely Indian and Imperial, they are international and human. The decision of this Conference will go a long way to shape the destiny of Africa and of the future relations between the Colour Races. May Providence guide their deliberations; and may they evolve a line of action consonant with Equity and human affection, which may save the World from another conflagration! God's blessings on the Day.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR FRANCE

FAVOURABLE POSITION OF TREASURY

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Paris.—The Senate by 250 votes to 6 passed the budget showing an estimated surplus of 105 million francs. The Poincare declared that the treasury was now in a more favourable position than it had been for several years.—Reuter.

LASCAR SEAMAN'S DEMAND WAGE-EQUALITY

London, Dec. 17.

Antwerp.—A branch of the Union of the Lascar seamen established here demands that lascars signed on in India for British and German vessels shall be paid the same wages as other seamen.—Reuter.

TEST MATCHES FOR INDIA?

BOMBAY'S CRICKET OF "VERY HIGH STANDARD."

MR. GILLIGAN'S APPRECIATION.

LESSONS FOR BOTH SIDES.

Mr. Gilligan, interviewed by our representative said that he found Bombay cricket of a very high standard. He found the standard of Bombay cricket exactly as he was told when he arrived. He hoped the matches played by them in Bombay and elsewhere India may lead, in future, to Test Matches being arranged, between India and England.

"This is the first M. C. C. team in Bombay, and several lessons are to be learnt by both parties" added Mr. Gilligan. He paid a tribute to the able captaincy of Col. Mistry and to his "splendid innings."

Referring to the Naidu incident, Mr. Gilligan said that the Incident was "a little bit overdone,—magnified" and added that the umpires' decisions must be final. He advocated the engaging of services of a few coaches especially for the "coming cricketers."

MESSAGE TO BOMBAY.

A special representative of the 'Chronicle' called on Mr. Gilligan, Captain of the M. C. C. team at Government House, on Monday, a couple of hours before the team's departure for Calcutta. Mr. Gilligan, ignoring probably all work of seeing the bag and baggage of his entourage packed, kindly spared some time and granted an interview to our representative, with regard to the several memorable contests on the cricket field of Bombay.

Asked about the cricketing talent and standard of the Bombay players, that is, those who participated in the Bombay matches, he said he found Bombay cricket of "a very high standard." Of the three departments of the game, bowling, batting and fielding, he found the first two of a high standard, but he thought the fielding was the weakest of the three.

Asked whether he found the standard more than what he anticipated he said that he found the standard of Bombay cricket exactly as he was told on his arrival in Bombay—but that, he said, does not deter from the fine performances, and added:—"We shall carry away with us very good impressions of cricket in Bombay."

Asked to state whether the final match if played out to the finish could have ended in a victory for the Indians, he said he did not think so. The tactics of the game differ, he said, when matches are played for the duration of different days; for instance tactics required for playing a two-days game differ from those employed on a seven-day match.

TEST MATCHES IN FUTURE?

Asked to state about the sequel to this interesting series of matches, Mr. Gilligan said that "this is the first M. C. C. team match in Bombay, and several lessons are to be learnt by both parties, and in reply to an earnest enquiry whether these contests may lead to Test matches being arranged between India and England in the future, Mr. Gilligan said he hoped so. Personally he was in favour of such Tests being arranged.

TRIBUTE TO COL. MISTRY.

Referring to the Captaincy of Col. Mistry, he paid a tribute to his able skippering and laid emphasis on his splendid innings—particularly in view of his seriously being handicapped by the injuries that he had received on the first day. Asked to state whether he had seen Col. Mistry play in the matches of the Indian team that visited England in 1911, and his (Col. Mistry's) splendid performances in the match against the M. C. C. in England and also in some other matches which were greatly admired by the cricket enthusiasts of England, Mr. Gilligan replied in the negative.

(Incidentally it may be mentioned here that with the solitary exception of one or two, all members of this M. C. C. team did not come in contact with the members of the All-India Indian team that visited England in 1911.

The M. C. C. team consist of 14 players of whom, Mr. Gilligan said six are amateurs and eight professioonals. Of these 14 only five, Messrs. Gilligan, Tate Sandham Geary and Brown have played in the Test matches between England and Australia.

MR. BROWN'S SMART WICKET KEEPING

Our representative paid a well deserved tribute to the wicket-keeping of Argus-eyed Brown, for which Indians are lavish in their praise, as they have seldom seen such smart—nay artest, rather—wicket-keeping in India, and asked whether it is a fact that Mr. Brown, owing to his fine wicket-keeping and good batting powers, has been preferred, of late, to the well-known wicket-keeper of England, Mr. Strudwick, for inclusion in the Test matches versus Australia, Mr. Gilligan replied in the affirmative.

Asked about the much-discussed topic of a proposed match between a team composed entirely of Parsis, and the disappointment felt among the latter for not arranging such a contest, Mr. Gilligan said these matches were arranged by the Quadrangular Tournament Committee and so he had nothing to do with the arrangement of matches. But he believed that if such a match was arranged, the Parsis could have put up a great fight.

TRIBUTES—HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gilligan chatted freely with our representative. He was ready to meet the fussilade of questionnaire that our representative was discharging, at the limited time at his disposal, (a couple of hours more, and the team was to bid good bye to Urbs prima in India). Our representative, who, unfortunately, has never been to England, let alone Australia, plied him with one more question: whether the giving of floral tributes and presentation of waches etc. to the players, as was done in Bombay, on the last two days, on the cricket pitch while the game is in progress, was also done in England and Australia? Mr. Gilligan replied in the negative and said that such tributes and presentations are given afterwards, as perhaps such manifestations may worry some batsman; but he did not dislike the idea, and added that that only showed the great interest of the spectators.

CROWD'S BEHAVIOUR.

About the behaviour of the crowd there was nothing to complain of. There may be two or three silly fellows in the big crowd, of which one does not take notice. There was some barracking, but it was quite different from the barracking which is found out of India, particularly in Australia, where crowds barrack not only players of the other side but players of their own side.

On our representative referring to the health of the team, Mr. Gilligan said that a cricketing tour is very hard and continual travelling and continual playing of cricket evidently tells on health.

A further question elicited the information that Mr. Gilligan was also of the opinion of our representative that if a few good cricket coaches were engaged in the cold weather, especially for the coming Indian cricketers they could do a lot about coaching—they would give just a few little tips—the knowledge of finest points of strategy is a great thing, and younger players need it most.

NAIDU INCIDENT.

Like the orator who winds up his speech with the hackneyed "one more point and I have done", our representative put the last question about the "Naidu incident". Mr. Gilligan opined that the matter was "a little bit overdone—it was magnified". He is firmly of opinion that decisions of umpires should be final. "If you doubt it spoils the game", and added that at times it happens that the umpires are unable to see (due to accidental obstruction) what has actually happened.

And Mr. Gilligan is perfectly right. Every player of cricket knows full well that on several occasions accidental obstruction does take place in which the umpire in spite of his vigilance is unable to see some incidents which happen in the twinkling of an eye—for instance when a bowler, after bowling, obstructs the view, or even a fieldsman obstructs the view of an umpire while a run is being taken and an attempt is made in making a player run out. It is only irresponsible "petty-fogging pot-boiling journalists" who, without making pucca enquiries send such nonsense to their papers and the editors who accept and publish it, without realising its consequence.

After thanking Mr. Gilligan for sparing his important minutes for the interview, our representative took leave, wishing his team every success at Calcutta.

Before departing Mr. Gilligan gave a message to Bombay which is reproduced elsewhere on this page.

INDIAN TEAM'S ACHIEVEMENT.

BOMBAY BAR'S TRIBUTE.

The All-India team were entertained by the Bombay Bar Gymkhana to an At-Home this evening. There was a large attendance of the members of the Gymkhana, and a very great enthusiasm was prevelent at the gathering.

At the outset Mr. Kanga the Advocate General said a few words of welcome. Then Sir Chimanlal Setalvad spoke in the following terms.—"It is a great pleasure indeed to the members of the Gymkhana to welcome among them this evening the All-India team and to offer them our felicitations for their splendid victory in the match against the

(Continued on next page.)

SOLUTION OF WAR

PLEA FOR BALANCE OF POWER.

MUSSOLINI'S SUGGESTION

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini interviewed emphasised that the Franco-Italian agreement was one of the fundamental necessities of the European evolution. His guiding idea was the necessity of satisfying Italy's crying need for moral, spiritual and physical expansion by means of pacific but not pacifist policy, but that in no way was incompatible with the friendship and co-operation of other nations. He urged the necessity of abandoning the tendency to regard Asiatics as barbarians, and expressed the opinion that the so-called Asiatic peril would cease when the barrier between the Eastern and Western mentalities was broken down. He advocated a continual re-establishment of the balance of power as the best formula for the maintenance of peace.—Reuter.

ROYAL CHRISTMAS DINNER

TO BE CONFINED TO EMPIRE PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have ordered their Christmas dinner to be confined to foods produced within the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

PATRONISING EMPIRE ART.

COMMITTEE TO ESTABLISH ACADEMY,

LONDON, Dec. 17.

With the approval of many dominion representatives to the Imperial Conference a Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Lord Howard de Walden to raise one million sterling to establish a British Empire Academy and to provide a central home of Arts in London where the talent of great Britain and the Dominions can be displayed.

It is proposed to build a permanent Palace of Arts on the Thames Embankment at Westminster. The rent of temporary premises has been already guaranted for three years. The main object is to provide adequate exhibition space for painters and sculptors and also a Theatre and Concert Hall, large enough to enable modern composers, musicians and dramatists to display their talents. It is also hoped to create a World Market for Empire Art.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK CENTENARIAN DEAD.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CLOSE ADVISER

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Ne York.—The death has occurred of the centenarian, John Aikman Stewart, Patriarch of Wall Street, who upto his ninety-ninth birthday used to motor to New York thrice every week to attend to his duties as Chairman of the United States Trust Company. He had been personally acquainted with nearly all the Presidents since Jackson and was one of President Lincoln's close advisers. His father was a native of Lewis Island in the Hebrides. —Reuter's Special.

REMOVAL OF COAL RESTRICTIONS

SIR C. MACARA'S COMMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Commenting on the abandonment of cotton short-time, Sir Charles Macara, former President of the Master Spinners' Federation, declared that the removal of restrictions would merely add to confusion and lead to ruin. The industry needed regulation of supplies according to demand from the statistics showing production, consumption and stocks.—Reuter's Special.

FIGHT FOR MINISTERSHIPS

RIVAL HINDU AND MUSLIM CLAIMS.

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

The question of formation of ministry in the Punjab Council is agitating the mind of the public just at the present moment. While the Hindu Sabha party are trying their best to secure a minister out of their group the Muslim Party which form in alliance with the agriculturists the majority party is equally keen to have a Minister out of their group and expression to this feeling was given by the "Muslim Outlook" in a leading article yesterday wherein it was urged that the Governor should appoint a third Minister and that two out of the three Ministers should be Muslims. It is understood that as a result of the above article in the "Outlook" Mr. Upson, its editor, has resigned his post as it is alleged that the article was inserted without his permission. It is further understood that Mr. Upson may take the editorial charge of "Observer", a Lahore Muslim weekly, which may appear as a daily shortly.—A. P.

GERMAN GOVT. RESIGNS,

SEQUEL TO NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE.

A COALITION LIKELY?

London, Dec. 17

Berlin.—The Government has resigned owing to the Socialist vote of non-confidence being adopted by the Reichstag by 249 votes to 171.—Reuter.

WILL THERE BE COALITION WITH NATIONALS.

London, Dec. 17.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has adjourned. The majority against the Government consisted of Socialists, German Nationals, Communists and Extreme Nationalists. German Nationals voted in favour of the motion of non-confidence despite Gen. Hindenburg's requesting their leader Count Westarp not to do so owing to reasons of foreign policy as important negotiations with the Entente were proceeding for which a stable Government was essential. The German Nationals voted for the first time with the Socialists not because they approved of the Socialist criticism of Reichswehr, but because as Count Westarp stated, they considered it time for Germany to have a stable Government backed by a majority of the Reichstag.

Gen. Hindenburg has requested Dr. Marx to carry on until a new Government is formed. The German Nationals are undoubtedly anxious to participate in the new Government and possibly a coalition with them will be formed. On the other hand, Socialists may be willing to take over reins with the support of the Bourgeois parties. In any case, it is certain that Dr. Stresemann will continue to be the Foreign Minister and his foreign policy will be continued.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ABUSES BY REICHSWEHR OFFICERS

HERR SCHEIDEMANN'S DENUNCIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Berlin.—Voting on the Social Democrat's motion of non-confidence was postponed till to-morrow after a lively debate. Dr. Marx deprecated the Government crisis in view of the important international questions that had been left unsettled at at Geneva. The Ex-Chancellor Scheidemann, on behalf of the socialists, amid howls of rage and cries of "Traitor" from the Right, denounced the alleged abuses by Reichswehr officers of whom it was alleged that they acted illegally, as for instance in obtaining money and munitions from Russia and in recruiting exclusively from the Nationalist organisations. Herr Stresemann's foreign policy was being thwarted. Germany wished honestly to observe the peace treaties. Nationalists at this point indignantly withdrew.

Herr Scheidemann demanded guarantees that secret arming should cease and also that there should be "no more Soviet ammunition for German guns."

Marx in reply said that the question of revising recruiting regulations was being considered, but declared that Herr Schiedemann's allegations referred to the past and he did not admit their accuracy.—Reuter.

"PURELY OF SERVICE CHARACTER."

FLYING FLEET TO SINGAPORE AND AUSTRALIA.

London, Dec. 17

With reference to the report that the fleet of flying boats will fly to Singapore and Australia next summer, it is stated by the Air Ministry that the project is being considered with the object of gaining further experience in the use of this type o air craft. Flights will be purely of a service character and nothing abnormal will be attempted. It is not proposed to commence cruises before the early part of 1928.—Reuter.

SHORT-TIME COMMITTEE

LANCASHIRE SURPRISED

London, Dec. 17.

Lancashire has been surprised by the decision of a short-time organisation committee of the Federation of Master Cotton spinners' Association at a meeting at Manchester today to abandon short-time in the American yarn spinning section. The official reason given is the manner in which short-time is being observed.—Reuter.

INDIAN LIBERAL FEDERATION AT AKOLA

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, President-elect of the Indian Liberal Federation leaves Madras for Akola on the 23rd instant.

It is unlikely that any Liberal leader will respond to the Congress President-elect's invitation to attend the Gauhati session, as there is a clash of dates.—Free Press.

RAO BAHADUR RESIGNS CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

AND BECOMES HON. MAGISTRATE

POONA, Dec. 19.

Rao Bahadur Lalubhai Damodardass, the defeated Congress candidate for the city of Poona constituency in the local Council has resigned his membership of the Congress and has been gazetted Honorary Magistrate. —A. P.

LITHUNIAN REVOLUTION

OUTCOME OF A CONSPIRACY.

MILITARY CONTROL

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Berlin.—The Lithunian revolution is the outcome of a conspiracy among the army officers, leaders of the defence organisation, and the League of War Volunteers. Troops surrounded Parliament at Kovno, and the officer who entered announced that the army had resolved to overthrow the Government whose aim was to betray the Lithunians to Bolshevists. He declared Parliament dissolved, and arrested the President. Troops seized the railways, post office and the State Bank.

The revolution is led by Major Plechavicius who has taken charge of the office of the Chief of the General Staff. All is quiet at Memel. It is reported that a battle is impending near Kovno between the Smetona's troops and a few loyal regiments. Colonel Glovatsky, leader of the Lithunian fascisti, has been appointed the Military Governor of Kovno.—Reuter.

UNEASINESS AT WARSAW.

Warsaw.—Uneasiness is felt as regards the Lithunians' future policy owing to pro-German tendencies of Smetona.—Reuter.

TEMPORARY MILITARY CONTROL

London, Dec. 17.

Riga.—The Coup D'etat in Lithuania was carried out without shedding of blood. Placards were posted in the streets accusing the Government of selling the country to the Bolsheviks and foreigners, and announcing that the military forces were, thedefore, temporarily taking over control.—Reuter.

COTTON FUTURES MARKET

GOVERNMENT'S MEASURE TO COUNTERACT PRESSURE.

LONDON, December 18.

Cairo.—Government announces that in order to counter the pressure on the cotton futures market which "leads to fall in prices not owing to the economic factors." it has been decided to purchase all the January contracts for Sakellarides at 23 1/2 dollars, and all contracts for December and February delivery of Ashmouni at 15 1/2 dollars. Government in each case will ask for the delivery of goods.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT LISBON AND MADEIRA.

LONDON, December 18.

Lisbon.—A great earthquake shock of three minutes' duration was experienced to-day at Libson and Madeira. Considerable damage was done at Libson and much alarm was caused, but there were no casualties. No news has been received of the earthquake in Madeira.—Reuter.

FORCED LANDING AT LYONS

LONDON, December 18.

Paris.—The Cairo-Karachi air liner was obliged to land at Lyons at five minutes past three this after-noon.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress held a meeting this afternoon within closed doors under the presidency of Rai Saheb Chandrikaprasad, President of the Congress, for the purpose of deciding about the bonafides of two diferent reception committees formed recently in connection with the holding of the Trade Union Congress in Bengal in January. Two rival factions claimed to have constitutional rights to form such committees. The number of delegates including Mr. E. L. Ayer from Madras, Mr. K. K. Joshi from Bombay, representatives of several provincial committees attended the meeting, and the meeting lasted for some hours. At the outset Mr. Joshi's proposal to refer the dispute between the two rival parties claiming offices of Indian sea men's union to the credential committee was carried inspite of the objections raised by certain delegates.

PRESIDENNT'S RULING.

The President ruled that no delegate against whom an objection was raised would be allowed to vote. Strong objection was taken against this ruling with the result that considerable disorder prevailed and the President withdrew his ruling.

The Credential Committee sat for an hour and reported that he issues referred to them were so complicated that it would not be finished that night. One delegate made allegation against some members of the Credential Committee, but the President appealed to them to conduct the business soberly. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

A PURDAH MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The executive committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress is holding its meeting within closed doors this evening, and it is doubtful whether the proceedings or any part of it will see the light of day. It is understood the reason for shutting out the press is the existence of strong divergent views between the two parties.—A. P.

GAUHATI'S DEFINITE LEAD.

(Continued from previous page).

gossing to the Mahatma. But then in the interests of the country, Gandhiji must feel morally called upon to bring about the unity he had been working for, ever since his release from Yerwada. Although Mahatma Gandhi has not expressed his views on the controversy of the day it is easy to imagine what they are likely to be. His statement to the press at the conclusion of the historic Juhu conversations affords us an insight into his views. Either complete Non-Co-operation with its attendant boycott of the Councils or Responsive Co-operation was the only thing that the Mahatma could understand or appreciate. In fact that was what he urged in so many words. It was precisely on that issue that he opposed the Swarajists to whom he later on surrendered in the interests of unity.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar and Satyakar will leave no stone unturned in persuading the Sage of Sabarmati to take active partin the deliberations for achieving this end.

CONGRESS REVISED PROGRAMME

PRESIDENT-ELECT REACHES ON FRIDAY.

GAUHATI, Dec. 17.

Half a dozen Conferences will be held during the Congress session, including Political Sufferers' Conference, Volunteers' Conference, Hindu Mahasabha, Hindu Sammelan, Cow Conference, Assamiya Samrakhina Sabha. It is significant that owing to inadequate responsive the Khilafat Conference could not be held this year. The Director of Public Instruction has replied to the General Secretary, Reception Committee, permitting those students of the Cotton College and the Earle Law College, who may be willing to do so to act as volunteers during the forthcoming session of the Congress. The students will not be allowed to take any part in the discussion and demonstration, and that their duty will be confined to help the guests and look after their convenience.

The Traffic Manager, Assam Bengal Railways, informs that no concession in fares will be allowed to the volunteers for Indian National Congress.

Special demonstration of spinning and weaving both cotton and silk by the All-India Spinning Association, Assam branch, has been arranged on the 20th. This year the Political Sufferers' Conference will be held in the Congress Pandal on 25th December. Dr. Bhupendranath Dutt, the youngest brother of Swami Vivekananda will preside. Only those who suffered imprisonment or internment for political cause will be allowed as delegates on payment of annas eight.

The All-India Volunteers' Conference was to have been held on 24th but owing to illness of Mr. T. C. Goswami, the President-elect, it has been postponed to a date to be announced later. Winter is very severe at Gauhati this year and delegates and visitors should be provided with sufficient warm clothing.—A. P.

GAUHATI CONGRESS

REVISED PROGRAMME.

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

According to the revised programme, the President-elect of the Congress will leave Madras on Monday evening by the Calcutta Mail. He arrives at Calcutta on Wednesday and leaving there on Thursday arrives at Gauhati on Friday.

It is understood that the Subjects Committee of the Congress will meet at Gauhati in the afternoon of the 24th, and on the morning of the 25th.—A. P.

OFFICIAL CO-OPERATION.

GAUHATI, Dec. 18.

Mr. S. N. Mackenzie, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup, accompanied by Major Allen, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, visited the Congress Camp to-day and inspected the sanitary arrangements that have been made for the delegates. Mr. Phookun showed them round the whole area and it appeared that they were generally satisfied with the arrangements. Mr. Phookun informed an Associated Press representative of the help and co-operation that he and others engaged in the Congress arrangements are receiving from District officers.

The arrangements made for holding of the Congress and other Conferences are on the same lines as those observed in previous sessions. handspun and handwoven khaddar being much in evidence as usual. It appears that nearly 75 per cent. of the quantity of khaddar cloth used for the Congress tent were spun and woven by 1500 women of Assam at short notice, in three months. The tent is large enough to accommodate about 10,000 persons although the number of delegates on the Congress rolls under the present constitution is over 6,000 only. About 3,000 of them are likely to attend this year's session as the journey to Gauhati from several provinces of India is long and expensive. Most of the delegates will be from Bengal and Bihar while a strong contingent is expected from the United Provinces under the leadership of the Responsivist Congressmen, Pandit Malaviya.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who is now on his way by steamer from Calcutta has been wired to be here on the 23rd. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the retiring President, who has been in indifferent health for some time past is due to arrive on 24th with a number of delegates from Bombay.

The nature of the subject for consideration and trend of discussion in the Congress cannot be ascertained now as the All-India Congress Committee has not yet opened its office and the prominent leaders from outside are still to arrive.—A.P.

ONE MORE ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

GAUHATI MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

GAUHATI, Dec. 18.

By six votes against two, the Gauhati Municipality decided, this afternoon, to present a welcome address to Mahatma Gandhi after his arrival here. The Chairman of the Municipality, Dr. Jyotish Chandra Das (Responsivist) who was recently defeated in the election to the Assam Council, by his Swarajist rival, warmly supported the proposal to present a welcome address.—A. P.

AMUSEMENT TAX IN CHINA

POLITICAL BUREAU'S NEW MOVE.

London, Dec. 17

Hankow.—The political Bureau has demanded one fifth of the profits of the Hankow Racing Club, chief foreign recreation and social amusement centre here, situated a mile and a half from the British concession and registered as a British Company. The Bureau, which is at present auditing books of all Chinese shopkeepers in the native city, is also demanding audit of the Clubs' books. All Chinese Jewellery stores have been closed down owing to the demands of unions and high taxation.—Reuter.

THE PRESIDENT OR THE PANDIT?

(Continued from page 8.)

gress. Congress wants not unity but purge."

Purge or Unity?

Thus the hoary Pundit desires "purge" while the younger President appeals for unity. This is a proof positive of the conflicting opinions and attitudes with which they will face each other at Gauhati—the one happy over his success in his province and the other stung to the quick over his disastrous rout, the latter hurling his wrath against the entrenched forces of dyarchy and the former anxious to make the best of the bad bargain in the interests of the people.

The Responsivists' Attitude.

In view of this silent but none the less real difference between the views of the President and the Pundit, the question of the Responsivists' attendance at the Congress assumes very great importance. It will be easily conceded that it is permissible to take two opposite views of the situation. The optimist will have no hesitation in believing that on the whole the Responsivists have very much improved their position since they were a mere handful at Cawnpore and they may hope to secure at Gauhati the very best sympathy and advice from the President and his followers. He may also feel that their presence may inspire some right-minded persons to re-open the discussion of issues which even the President by himself may otherwise find inconvenient to do. On the other hand some nervous Responsivists may apprehend that they may conceivably be used as cat's-paws by the Presidential party which may otherwise be compelled on its own to come to grips with Pundit Motilal's group on the main question of Council policy. As usual, much can be said on both sides. But I would rather go with the optimist and urge upon all Responsivists to muster strong at Gauhati and put up a bold fight. for substituting a rational and practical programme of Council work for sentimental policies and fruitless negations.

Exit Panditji.

As conflicting news is coming from different quarters, it is not possible to say at the stage if a triangular contest will be really staged at Gauhati. One thing, however, is abundantly clear. Pundit Motilal's leadership has proved singularly unhappy and the Swarajist reverses in most of the Councils are to be largely attributed to his imperious and autocratic temper as well as to the bitter animosities, private and public, which he has developed on all sides. On the other hand, the President-Elect was singularly happy during the short span of his leadership in showing remarkable firmness without unnecessarily irritating his political opponents. Is it, therefore, permissible to hope that the president for the coming year may be unanimously installed as the leader of the Swaraj Party in and outside the Legislative Assembly? I understand from a very reliable authority that this change of leadership is an almost settled fact and will be announced to the lay public from the banks of the Brahmaputra. The Delhi correspondent of the "Englishman" has also clearly hinted at this momentous change. For momentous it undoubtedly will be if it comes to pass and in that event no matter what resolutions are passed at Gauhati we may hope to witness an era of better understanding and genuine co-operation between parties which have uptil now ruined the interests of the people and the prestige of the Congress by carrying on continuous acrimonious wrangles with each other. I therefore fervently pray for the victory of the sober and subtle President as against the hot-headed and irritable Pundit who has evidently passed the meridian of his glory and usefulness.

TEST MATCHET FOR INDIA?

(Continued from previous page.)

M.C.C. The splendid performance of the All-India team was not unexpected. I remember when I was in Europe Lord Harris in bidding. Good-bye to the M.C.C. team telling them to beware of Bombay and saying that they may be beaten there. And Bombay has fully justified that warning. There is one lesson which the success of the All-India team has remarkably impressed upon the minds of all, viz., the splendid solidarity displayed by the members of the team Hindus, Mussulmans and Parsis. They stood shoulder to shoulder as Indians first and Hindus, Mussulmans and Parsis afterwards. The same solidarity was markedly displayed by the citizens of Bombay, thousands of whom turned out as eager spectators. This is yet one more reminder of the fact that Indians, given equal opportunities, can stand their ground against any competition. One earnestly wishes that the solidarity displayed on this occasion between the different communities will also be manifest in the field of politics. If the lesson of the recent matches is followed in the domain of politics, India will soon attain its cherished goal.

Messrs. Jinnah D. F. Mulla and B. J. Desai also welcomed the team in suitable terms, and expressed similar sentiments, as regards unity among the different communities.

Bats were then presented on behalf of the Gymkhana to the various players who had distinguished themselves.

Colonel Mistry and Doctor Pavri, on behalf of the team responded in suitable terms.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar on behalf of those present thanked the team for the very gracious manner in which they had accepted the Gymkhana's invitation at such a short notice.

The gathering dispersed late after a very pleasant evening.

M. C. C. PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the M. C. C. team after their Bombay tour:—

Calcutta:—December 22nd, Schools of India in Bengal; 24th British in Bengal; 26th, 28th and 29th Europeans in East; December 31st January 2nd and 3rd All-India "Europeans and Indians."

Rangoon:—9th and 10th January, Rangoon Gymkhana; 12th and 13th All-Burma.

Madras:—Two days, India Eleven: two days Europeans, two days Indian and European.

Ceylon:—Jan. 28th and 29th Europeans; 31st Jan. and 1st Feb. Ceylonese; Feb. 4th and 5th Ceylon; Feb. 7th and 8th Up Country. Feb. 9th and 10th. All Ceylon. These two matches are still under discussion and both might not be played.

Aligarh:—Feb. 18th and 19th Aligarh.

Delhi:—Feb. 20th and 21st Delhi and District; 23rd and 24th North India.

PARTIES IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS.

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Arrangements are being made to allot separate blocks for the various parties in the Madras Council. According to the present arrangements of seats there will be four parties in the Council, viz., the Congress party, Justice Party, Ministerialists or Independent Nationalists Party and the Independent Party. There are proposals to construct five new rooms which will be placed at the disposal of the President for the use of whips and leaders of Parties and for the Deputy President. It is further proposed to introduce voting on lobbies and for this purpose two rooms will be constructed in the space behind the presidential chair.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Gauhati Congress is likely to postpone his departure from Madras to 20th reaching Gauhati in that case on the 24th instead of 23rd as previously announced.—A. P.

SIEGE OF SIANFUENDS

MISSIONARY CIRCLES RELIEVED

LONDON, December 18.

Missionary circles are relieved at the receipt of the official news from China that the siege of Sianfu has ended and that six Baptist ministers who had decided to remain throughout the siege when women and children were allowed to leave on 12th October are well.—Reuter.

FOURTH DESTROYER FLOTILLA FOR CHINA.

LONDON, December 18.

Malta.—It is now stated that the forth Destroyer flotilla will not accompany the cruiser Caradoc to China immediately. It is understood that if the flotilla goes, it will probably not be before February. If so it is believed it will relieve the third flotilla.—Reuter.

HEALTH OF EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Tokyo.—All places of worship were thronged throughout the day by crowds who prayed for the Emperor's recovery. But the latest bulletin states that the Emperor's vitality is ebbing, and his temperature and pulse respiration are decreasing. Pnumonia in the right lung has developed. Public music and dancing have been voluntarily stopped and the new year's decorations have been abandoned.

Several attempts at Harikari have been made by despondent individuals, including one by the Emperor's nurses.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

In an Amateur Association Football Match, to-day at Leicester, Scotland beat England by four goals to one.—Reuter.

BENEFITS OF CIVIL AVIATION

A MONEY SAVING PROPOSITION.

RUGBY, Dec. 18.

Speaking in London, Sir Samuel Instone had some intersting things to say in regard to civil aviation. He expressed the opinion tha the true benefit of civil aviation would be felt on the longer routes rather than on the shorter journeys. He said that civil aviation had brought about an extraordinary state of affairs in regard to banking. Last year ten million sterling of bullion had been carried acro-s the Channel. Owing to the speed with which it was transported the saving in interest was sufficient to pay not only for the cost of transport but for insurance as well. Sir Samuel mentioned incidently that the Croydon Aerodrome was the most perfectly equipped in the world.—B. O. W.

MR. MILES LAMPSON LEAVES FOR PEKING.

CONVERSATIONS WITH CHINESE LEADERS.

RUGBY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Miles Lampson left Hankow for Peking last night to take up his post as British represenative. He was during the past ten days engaged in almost daily conversations with the Chinese nationalist leaders at Hankow, and as a result of these friendly and informal exchanges, each side has been better able to appreciate the viewpoint of the other on matters on which there has hitherto been misunderstanding. Conversations will probably be resumed at a later date.—B. O. W.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT ON CHINESE POLICY.

MEETING AT FOREIGN MINISTER'S RESIDENCE,

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Shanghai.—A meeting of the Foreign Ministers was held to-day at the residence of the Senior Minister when the British Charge d'affaires communicated a document of considerable importance with regard to the general policy in China, details of which have not been divulged. But it is believed that the document contains new proposals of a liberal and far-reaching character.—Reuter.

CAIRO-KARACHI AIR SERVICE

NEW AIR LINER LEAVES FOR BASRA

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The first of the new air liners constructed for the Imperial Cairo-Karachi airway left London this morning and arrived at Paris "e rent" to Basra. Six passengers included Sir Sefton Brancker and Air Commodore Weir and his wife.—Reuter.

CAIRO-BAGHDAD-KARACHI AIR SERVICE

RUGBY, Dec. 18.

The first De Havilland Hercules machine to fly on the new Cairo-Baghdad-Karachi air service will leave Croydon airport early to-morrow. Among the seven passengers will be Air Vice-marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation who after visiting India by air will return to Egypt in order to travel to East Africa on the new experimental air service between Khartoum and Kisumu in Kenya, which is to be inaugurated next month. The second Hercules machine will leave London for India a few days later and the third machine on which the Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare and Lady Maud Hoare are travelling will leave on December 27th.—B. O. W.

"BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS"

RUGBY, Dec. 18.

A first edition of John Bunyan's "Book for Boys and Girls" was sold to-day for £2,100. Only one other copy of this edition is known to exit and that is in the British Museum. Romance is attached to the event.—B. O. W.

HESKETH PEARSON COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Hesketh Pearson has been committed for trial. He was released on bail of one surety of five hundred sterling and himself a thousand sterling.—Reuter's Special.

DEVELOPMENTS OF EMPIRE AIRSHIPS

RUGBY, Dec. 18.

It is stated that following upon the discussions on the development of airships at the Imperial Conference, Governments of Canada and South Africa are contemplating immediate erection of mooring masts similar to those at Cardington and Ismailia.

The "Manchester Guardian" states these Dominions have requested the Air Ministry to send out airships experts to advise them in selecting sites for masts. In view of Australin's interest in the subject, it surmised experts will also visit the Commonwealth to advise on the site for most there.—B. O. W.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The photo was taken on the occasion of the Osmania University Convocation held on the 4th inst. showing the members of the University Council, Senate, fellows and graduates. Second from the left is Mr. RossMasood, a well-known educationist, Mr. H. R. Sherwani who delivered the Convocation address is seventh from the left. Maharaja Sir Kishen Parshad is in the centre.

PROSPECT OF BENGAL MINISTRY

NO CO-OPERATION WITHOUT RELEASE OF DETENUES

CONGRESS UNITY

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

I am happy to note that the embitterment of feelings and personal rivalries that were engendered by the Council elections are showing signs of ebbing and a spirit of camaraderie is steadily growing up among all the non-Moderate groups of the Councillors including some Muslim Councillors who have resolutely set their faces against "Die-hard" communalism. As yet no definite steps have been taken to form a united Nationalist party in the Council. In this respect the absence of a towering personality like that of late Mr. C. R. Das or Mr. Jayakar in Bombay is being acutely felt. Mr. B. Chakravarti, the leader of the Responsivists, is too old to shoulder responsibilities and take a firm stand, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the leader of the Swarajists is not enjoying full confidence of the Congress Karmi Sangha and is looked upon by the grey hairs of the other parties as a youngster in political jacket and Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, the solitary remnant of the whilom Liberal Party, is a leader without a following. Among the Mahomedan M.L.C.'s it was expected that the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca would be able, by reason of the great prestige and enormous influence his house still possesses, to bring together the discordant elements, but the intransigance of Sir Abdur Rahim is proving a stupendous stumbling-block. As Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy is no longer in the Bengal Council but has been elected to the Assembly, his efforts too have not yet improved the complicated situation. I understand that the Governor is not going to announce the personnel of the Ministry before he has been fully able to gauge the strength of the different parties in the Council. If he is not sure of having a stable Ministry he will not, in all liklihood, appoint any ministers at all. Some mischievous advisers, I learn, had counselled Lord Lytton to appoint three Muslim M.L.C.'s as Ministers from the three Mahomedan groups and one Hindu Responsivist or Independent as the fourth Minister, but it is said that His Excellency has scorned such a preposterous idea.

CONGRESS UNITY.

How and to what extent the Gauhati Congress will be utilised to bring about unity in the Congress ranks does not seem to have engaged the serious attention of Bengal politicians. Responsivism, if it means unconditional surrender to the bureaucracy and working the Reforms for what they are worth, is gall and wormwood to the majority of the politically-minded people of Bengal so long as men like Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and others are kept in 'duress vile' without an open trial. Bengal thinks that it is not a petty provincial matter, but an All-India matter of vast importance. If Reforms are to be worked and offices accepted, Bengal has to be conciliated. It is seriously apprehended by many that the detenues and the internees will not be released before the next Statutory Royal Commission has reported on the grant of further reforms. The local press too has not yet definitely mooted the subject of Congress unity. Mr. B. Chakravarti, the Responsivist leader, is also very keen on the matter of the release or trial of political prisoners. It is unfortunate that there is not the slightest gesture from the powers that be in this respect.

UNIVERSITY'S LOSS.

In the unexpected death of Rai Abinash Chandra Bose Bahadur, M.A., P.R.S., Controller of Examinations the University of Calcutta has suffered a very heavy loss. When this post was created some years ago by the late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Kt., during his Vice-Chancellorship he brought Mr. Bose from the Bengal Provincial Executive Service and placed him in a congenial atmosphere as Mr. Bose has had great reputation as an erudite mathematical scholar. Mr. Bose discharged his onerous duties to the entire satisfaction of three successive Vice-Chancellors, viz., Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Sir Ewart Greaves, and Mr. Jadunath Sarkar. All the colleges of the University were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

"Harold Lloyd in Hot Water," a film which is being shown at Pathe Cinema, Opera House this week.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.

INDIA'S RESERVATIONS.

DELHI, Dec. 18.

The Slavery Convention was signed by Sir William Vincent on September 25th, 1926, on behalf of India subject to the following reservations:—

Under the terms of article 9 of this Convention I declare that my signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of article 2, sub-section (b) articles 5, 6, and 7 of this Convention upon the following territories, namely in Burma, the Nag tracts lying west and south of Hukawng valley bounded on the North and West by the Assam boundary, on the east by the Nanphuk river and on the south by the Singaling Hkamti and Somra tracts, in Assam the Sadiya and Balipara frontier tracts, the tribal area to the east of the Naga Hills district up to the Burma boundary and a small tract in the South of the Lushai Hills district nor on the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

I also declare that my signature to the Convention is not binding in respect of article 3 in so far as that article may require India to enter into any convention whereby vessels by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of a fact that one half of the crew is Indian are classified as native vessels or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other states are not subject.—A. P.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING RLY. PASSENGERS.

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

The Sessions Judge, Lahore, has commenced the trial of a man named Sohna on a charge of cheating Gangasingh and other railway passengers waiting in the third class waiting rooms at Lahore railway station by inducing them to part with cash by offering to purchase tickets, for them. Gangasingh and Jhandas Singh deposed that the accused met them in the Lahore waiting room and induced them to make over to him Rs. 7-6-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 about five months ago. A witness named Chanansingh stated that in July he and another were induced to part with Rs. 13-0 and Rs. 11-4 respectively on the accused's offering to purchase tickets for them from inside the booking office to avoid the rush outside.

The hearing has no yet concluded.—A. P.

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

It appears from reports received for some time past, says the Director of Information in a communique, that illicit distilation and smuggling of cocaine, opium and charas are at present prevalent to an alarming extent in the province. Several cases of this nature have been discovered by the Excise staff during recent months and large quantities of illicit liquor and of smuggled excisable articles have been siezed.—A. P.

C. P. MINISTERS.

MESSRS. DESHMUKH AND RAGHVENDRA RAO ?

YEOTMAL, Dec. 18.

The valiant 'knight'—not the titled knight Sir M. V. Joshi, but the "Vir" W. G. Joshi has left this province as soon as the elections were over. He has succeeded in successfully returning two nonentities to the C. P. Council. Vir Wamanrao Joshi is expected to return to the Province after three years. Rumours have it that his two months' labours have not remained un-requitted.

DISMAL FAILURE OF CROPS.

Failure of crops generally in all the four districts of Berar and the abnormally reduced prices of cotton have reduced the Berar agriculturist to a condition which borders very neatly on destitution! This is htated to be the third year of consecutive failure of crops. The Government will do well to afford relief by way of suspension and remission of land revenue assessment and by a grant on very liberal basis of taccavi loans. It is also desirable for them to open famine relief works which will give employment to the labouring classes.

NEW RAILWAY LINES.

The Railway Department has undertaken to construct three new Railway lines. Of these the Hiwarkhed-Akot-Akola-Basin line is 90 miles in length and is estimated to cost one crore and eleven lac rupees. The second line which is to run between Dardha and Pusad, a distance of 43 miles will cost about 26 1|2 lacs. The third line will connect Amraoti with Narkhed in the C. P. This line is 70 miles long and is estimated to cost 65 3|4 lacs.

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Report of proceedings of the meeting of the C. P. and Berar Railway Advisory Committee are at at times seen in provincial newspapers; but the items considered at these meetings relate mostly to the grievances of the travelling public on the C. P. branches. Is this due to the in-activity of the Berar members on the Committee?

WHO WILL BE MINISTERS?

Speculations are rift as to the nomination of the two Ministers. Various names have been suggested as the likely incumbents; but the names of Mr. R. M. Deshmukh and Mr. Raghvendra Rao appear to satisfy all shades of opinion. The first meeting of the C. P. Council comes off on 7th January, and it is likely that the members will come to an agreement on the question of Ministership before that date.

As at present arranged, one Congress special train from Calcutta will leave at 10 a.m. on December 24th and reach Amingaon at 9.48 hours the next day. This is the most convenient train for the delegates.—Free Press.

WESTERNERS' INTEREST IN INDIA.

REGARD FOR GANDHIJI AND SIR J. C. BOSE.

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Prior to his departure for Calcutta Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press, observed that he was struck by the remarkable interest evinced in India by the western countries. People there were beginning to respect our country and admire our work. In every country there was a tendency to forget its own problems. The cordiality and warmth of the reception accorded to him everywhere, and the great regard that people in the west entertained for Gandhiji and Sir J. C. Bose were things that struck him most. There was widespread desire on the part of the western countries to understand the East.—Free Press.

DARING DACOITY NEAR POONA.

VICTIMS SERIOUSLY INJURED

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 17.

Dacoit gangs have been giving the Police a lot of trouble in the vicuity of Poona during the past fortnight. The latest reported is from Kuruli Village about fourteen miles from Poona where at 11 p.m. on Monday a gang of twelve men dressed in Khaki armed with spears and having ammunition boots on attacked the house of a cultivator named Duggroo Gopat. The culprits forced an entry into the house and severely assaulted Duggroo and his wife who have been brought to the Sassoon Hospital in a precarious condition. The dacoits carried away clothing, jewellery and cash to the value of which the Police have been unable to estimate owing to the condition of the two victims. Neighbouring villages who were attracted to the scene were frightened off with firework bombs or fire arms it is not known which. The daring nature of the attack can be judged from the fact that though there is at present a military camp within half a mile of the scene of the outrage' the culprith got away without interference.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Dec. 11

A complaint has been lodged by the Bandra Police in the Court of Khan Bahadur H. J. Antia, Hon. F. C. Magistrate Bandra against one Krishnaji Harischandra Bharmadhikari, a resident of Pokhrauy in Thana District on an alleged charge of cheating Mr. Purshottam Ramchandra Bhojane of Bandra who stood as a candidate at the last council election.

The facts alleged for the prosecution are that on 28th October last accused went to Mr. Bhojane under the false name of 'Shamrao Trimbak Mogre" and representing himself to be an election agent of Mr. Bhojane working for the latter in Mahim Taluka produced a letter purporting to be signed by Mr. Sakharam Bapu Phadke of Kalyan, and requesting Mr. Bhojane to pay Rs. 50 to accused for miscellaneous expenses. Mr. Bhojane, relying on the letter, gave money to the accused as requested. Next day, when Mr. Bhojane met Mr. Phadke, the latter denied having sent any person to Mr. Bhojane or having written the letter. Subsequently the matter was placed in the hands of the police.

It is understood that the accused is in lock-up at Kalyan awaiting his trial by the Resident Magistrate there, on a similar charge of cheating, and the case in the Bandra Court will commence after the trial of the accused at Kalyan is over.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF AMRITSAR MONEY LENDER

AMRITSAR, December 17.

One Lal Chand, money-lender, who had gone to file a suit against a debtor at Lyallpur, is reported to have been murdered under very mysterious circumstances.—Free Press.

MOST TERRIFIC GALE IN MADEIRA.

WORKS HAVOC IN SEA AND LAND.

London, Dec. 17.

Funchal.—A gale, most terrific in living memory, occurred on the afternoon of the 15th instant. Enormous seas considerably damaged shipping and several coasting vessels, thirteen lighters, six motor launches and 'yacht the Physalia' were sunk or driven ashore. The owner and a lady friend and five of the crew of Physalia" were drowned. Only ne on board the yacht was saved and the rescuer was killed. The wall at seafront has been interrupted and shore ends broken by the falling of cliff. Great damage has been caused to vegetation. Roofs of houses have been blown off and the telephone wires cut down. Electric light is not working. Storm has now abated.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMPIRE PALACE OF ARTS.

TO BE BUILT ON THAMES EMBANKMENT.

RUGBY, Dec. 18.

A scheme is on foot to build a permanent British Empire Palace of Arts on the Thames embankment to cost one million pound sterling. The main object is to prode adequate exhibition space for painters and sculptors, ad also galleries and theatre and concert hall for modern composers, musicians and dramatists. Temporary premises have already been secured.—B.O.W.

NEW LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN OPPOSING PARTIES

LONDON, Dec. 19

A despatch from Kovno says that the new Lithuanian Government has been formed from the Nationalist Party. Valdewers is the Premier and Minister for Foreign affairs.

Riga.—Passengers from Kovno report that all is quiet. Revolutionaries have released some of the ex-Ministers but the President, Premier and Ministers of War and Interior are still in custody.

Brussels.—A message from Kovno received here says that the opposing parties have agreed to a compromise.—Reuter.

DEMANDS OF CHINESE SERVANTS

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Hankow.—The Chinese Servants' Union has given a time-limit of a week for the acceptance of demands generally considered extravagant which it intends to present to the British Consul. The include increases in wages in some cases of hundred per cent. their adjustment by the Political Bureau, yearly holidays and bonuses and medical attention for members of the union which is to be entitled to fill all vacancies, and whose inspectors are to be allowed to enter the premises and superintend the employees at their discretion.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCES IN CHINESE WATERS

LONDON, Dec. 19.

As regards the despatch of British war ships to China it is pointed out that British naval forces in Chinese waters are below strength and are now being made up to normal.—Reuter.

TEXTILE DELEGATION MEMBER'S EXPERIENCE.

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

The German member of the International Textile Worker's Delegation had an unpleasant experience on Thursday last at the Spencer's hotel, where the delegation is staying. He found an old English lady abusing and assaulting an Indian servant. A little later, the husband of the lady joined in the assault, at which the German delegate felt bound to interfere. But, he, too, was badly assaulted and hurt by the Englishmen.—Free Press.

CONVICTION LET-ASIDE.

At the Madras High Court on Thursday, Mr. Justice Wallace disposed of a criminal revision petition filed by Ramaswami Nadar and seven other of Royapuram, Madras, against the conviction and sentence of a rigorous imprisonment, ranging from two to six months, passed by the Second Presidency Magistrate, for the alleged offence of forming an unlawful assembly, rioting and beating certain persons. Mr. Justice Wallace, on set aside the conviction and ordered retrial.—Free Press.

The Hindu Mahasammelan opens it session at the Congress pandal on December 29th. The Secretary, Mr. Piyuskanti Ghose, is at Gauhati for making the necessary arrangements.—Free Press.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor, "Indian National Herald," leaves for Gauhati on the 21st instant. He reaches Calcutta on the 23rd and will be reaching Gauhati along with the President-elect.—Free Press.

INDIAN XI'S GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

LEAD OF 75 RUNS IN FIRST INNINGS.

DEVDHAR'S MAGNIFICENT BATTING.

CHEAP DISMISSAL OF 5 M. C. C. BATSMEN.

M. C. C. 1st Innings	362
All-India XI 1st Innings	437
	(Devdhar making 148)
M. C. C. 2nd Innings	97 for 5 wkts.

When the stumps were drawn on Friday evening, the score board reading 208 runs for 5 wickets the game had reached an interesting stage. A huge crowd, bigger than any seen in any of the matches of this Carnival in Bombay had collected to see the last day's game which proved most thrilling. After 25 more runs were added Nazir Ali was caught by Parsons. There was a good seventh wicket stand made by the overnight not-out Devdhar and Godambe, the former playing exhilarating cricket, and was mainly responsible for swelling the score.

After Godambe's dismissal Col. Mistry joined Devdhar and a very fruitful partnership ensued. Col. Mistry, though his palm was badly injured the previous day, played very attractive cricket reminiscent of his bright career of a decade ago, and piled up 51 runs mostly in fours. Col. Mistry thus considerably helped Devdhar in making his century which the latter soon did. After Devdhar had reached his century he hit out freely and knocked up 148 playing four hours and a quarter with superb confidence. The innings closed at 437.

The Indians thus exceeded the M. C. C.'s total by 75 runs. The M. C. C. began their second venture after the tea interval and lost five good bats for a paltry 97 as a result of effective bowling. Ramji took four of the five wickets.

True to Mr. Gilligan's prediction his team has met with "severe opposition in Bombay," and though their colours have not been lowered they have been brought to half mast. It is permissible to hazard a guess that there were many chances of a win for the Indian team if the match was played out to the finish.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

The match between the M. C. C. and the All-India Indian Team came to an end on Saturday evening amidst scenes of the greatest joy and excitement. At the end of the previous day's play the position had been intriguing and brimful with prospects of an eventful finish, and with his in view, thousands turned out to full the arena beyond its capacity. And a red-letter day it proved to be at least according to the popular opinion. The hitherto invincible tourists had been surpassed on first inning results and that it should have been done in "Urbs prima in India" was highly satisfactory. Besides this the home team had put up the highest score against the M. C. C. to date, and gaming a lead, had dismissed half the team under one hundred runs. Surely there was cause for rejoicing.

When five good batsmen had been dismissed on Friday for 180 runs things looked bad for the All-India team. But there were men who could continue the good work begun by Navle and Wazir Ali, and right well did they work. Deodhar's brilliant innings was the outstanding performance of the day. He is an altogether extraordinary batsman and difficult to understanding. On Friday he gave an easy chance to Astill before he had scored ten runs, and on Saturday he repeated this and to the same player when he was in his thirties. It had been a very shaky start, yet on being spared a second time, he was transformed into a batsman inspired with the greatest confidence, and possessed of classic scoring strokes. Thereafter he played brilliantly and sent up the runs at a good rate. Most of his runs came as the result of strokes behind the wicket but these were interspersed with neat drives and square cuts.

After three hours and forty-five minutes of play he reached his century amidst great applause. A certain admirer ran out from the Radio Club tent and strapped a watch on his wrist, and another brought him a gift. Deodhar carried on but in free style. In one over he hit three successive fours and in a short time reached 148 when he was declared l. b. w. He had failed by 6 runs to overtake the score of Naidu which the highest put up against the M. C. C. in India. On his return to the pavilion he was met and congratulated by his skipper. The crowd gave him a great ovation and Mr. Ghanasyandas of Messrs. Cheniram Jesraja presented him with a silver cup. He was profusely garlanded and patted on the back and was altogether lucky to escape with a sound back.

But prior to this joyful event had occurred the event of the day. Colonel Mistry and Deodhar had come into partnership when the score stood at 278 for 7 wickets. The former did not waste time in preliminaries and at the outset showed that he was out to make runs as fast as he could. His was a display of free faultless cricket. Well timed cuts sent the ball spinning to the boundary and short pitched ones met with their deserts. The pair continued together and the decades were hoisted steadily. When the score was twenty-four short of the M. C. C. total, the scoring showed down, though runs kept coming in all the same. The batsmen realised their responsibilities and were content to play safe shots for singles until only seven runs were required. And then Col. Mistry polished off the deficit in brusque style by hitting a couple of boundaries. Pandemonium broke loose. Admirers rushed out with garlands and performed namaskar to the two batsmen, while Gilligan and the Maharaja congratulated them on their success. Deodhar and Mistry were the heroes of the hour. They had been turned "dark horses," and good "dark horses" they proved to be. Shortly after passing his half-century Col. Mistry was held behind the wicket by Brown. The partnership had been a splendid one, which had added 88 runs at a moment when any player may tremble. The tail wagged to the tune of 71 runs after this, the innings closing for 437. For this our famous trundler Jamsedji was mainly responsible; he played the bowling with stoical calm and patience and remained unbeaten at the end with 2 runs to his credit. But the earlier batsmen must not be forgotten. Nazir Ali's contribution of 30 runs was an attractive one, while Godambe was progressing well when he was dismissed by a fine catch by Gilligan.

As usual the fielding was very good, but mistakes on this day were not absent. Gilligan brought off what must have been the finest catch of the tour, when dismissing Godambe. The M. C. C. began their second innings after tea. Mistry put on his two fast bowlers and this plan met with great success. Wyatt opened with Brown but lost his partner at 9. Eckersley fell at 21. All three wickets had fallen to Ramji 15 and Boyes was cleanbowled at, who at this stage had conceded only 11 runs. Parsons joined Wyatt and the pair stayed the rot, incidentally adding 67 runs before the former was dismissed. Sandham came next and in the last over Wyatt was dismissed, the total score being 97 for 5 wickets. This reflected great credit on the attack. The Home team had acquitted itself splendidly in every department of the game. And now a word about the captaincy. Despite evil forebodings in many quarters, Colonel Mistry had turned out to be one of the brainiest and ablest leaders both in organisation and execution. His fielding had been good, his batting equally good, and his captaincy excellent.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

It is regrettable to mention a particular incident, but its importance demands prominence. At the time when Col. Mistry and Deodhar overhauled the M. C. C. score there was a demonstration of enthusiasm. Amidst all this a Hindu boy ran up to the pitch and placed his cap at the feet of Deodhar. Almost simultaneously, a Mahomedan lad placed his fez at the feet of the Hindu batsman. Mr. Higgins, the Umpire, immediately kicked the cap away, but happily Mr. Daver, the other Umpire, picked it up and kept it for Deodhar. With due deference to Mr. Higgins' integrity his action was one which can only be characterised as highly reprehensible. The action of the boys represented sincere unbiased admiration in its simplest form and certainly did not deserve such treatment. All fair-minded persons in the arena were shocked at the official's arrogant behaviour, and Mr. Higgins will find very few to support him. After the incident Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola announced that Mr. Gilligan and the Maharaja of Patiala had expressed regret for the incident and assured the public that no insult was meant. Mr. Gilligan and His Highness have ever shown themselves to be sportsmen, through and through, and their action in making amends is not only appreciated, but will endear them more, if possible, to the hearts of the populace. But in spite of their sporting action they cannot be held responsible for the actions of an individual who during the match has nothing to do with either team. Mr. Higgins' action bears only one interpretation. It does not entail undue mental strain for a man to decide whether he is to insult another who has performed an act which should rather appeal to the better nature of a man. Mr. Higgins' desire to avoid interruptions is certainly commendable, but his methods are redolent rather of spleen than zeal. The circumstances were exceptional and one must allow for a certain amount of demonstration—in this case remarkably well disciplined. Mr. Davar deserves the thanks of every sportsman for his tactful and human conduct in the affair.

Nazir Ali and Deodhar, the overnight batsmen, continued the All-India innings on Saturday morning, the former facing the bowling of Wyatt who took on at the Gymkhana end. Nazir Ali took a single and then played out a maiden over from Geary. Wyatt conceded two singles and Nazir Ali glanced Geary for a single. A poke to off gave Deodhar a single, and Nazir Ali ran out four for a hit to leg. At the other end Deodhar was let off in slips by Astill who failed to hold a fairly easy one. The batsmen ran three runs for this and then Nazir Ali placed the ball to leg for a brace. Deodhar scored a single off Geary and Nazir Ali put him away for two and one. At the other end the latter had a narrow escape from being run out. A bye for four and a few singles hoisted 230 on the board. In hitting out to Geary Nazir Ali touched one into Parson's hands. (233-6-30). Godambe began with a single and Deodhar cut the ball for another. When Boyes returned it to the wicket Mercer by careless backing-up allowed it to roll for another four. Astill replaced Wyatt and sent down a maiden over to Deodhar. After another maiden, Deodhar square cut Astill to the boundary and obtained a single to off. Geary conceded a single and then Deodhar late-cut Astill prettily for four. A glance to leg caused 250 to appear. Deodhar steered Geary to the pavilion through slips by Godambe resulted in three up the over. Godambe obtained a single as the result of a misfield by Astill. Deodhar hoisted the next decade by turning Astill to leg for three.

A BRILLIANT CATCH.

Boyes replaced Geary his first over resulting in five runs. Deodhar drove Astill for a single and Godambe played out the rest of the over. With a couple of singles Deodhar reached his fifty. A snick through slips by Godambe resulted in three runs being scored. Gilligan came on in place of Boyes at the maiden end. Godambe drove him to off for a single and a leg stroke by Deodhar realised two runs by hard running between the wickets.

Godambe was dismissed in the next over. He had played Mercer to leg but Gilligan dived for the ball and brought off a magnificent one hand catch (278-7-12)

GOOD BATTING.

Col. Mistry began his account by hooking Mercer to the leg-boundary and then chapping him for one with an excellent stroke. A fast one from Gilligan went untouched to the screen, and another four runs were scored when the skipper pulled him to the leg boundary. 290 now appeared on the board and Col. Mistry crossed over to face Mercer whom he snicked through slips for four. Geary came on again at the Bori Bunder end, his first over producing one run. Deodhar scored a single and then Col. Mistry hoisted the third century by sending Mercer to the onboundary with a well-placed shot. A pretty late cut by Deodhar off Geary realised a single, and a bumping ball rolled for another single. Mercer was replaced by Astill at the pavilion end. Col. Mistry snicked him for a brace and then played into the gully for the same number. A couple of singles were followed by a grace which the skipper scored with a square cut. Deodhar raised his own score to 60 by sending Geary into the gully. A loose one from Astill was driven hard to the long off boundary by Deodhar and another hit to the same place realised a single. Col. Mistry rounded off the over by hitting Astill to the pavilion, 320 being hoisted amidst applause.

APPROACHING THE GOAL.

A few late-cut by Mistry sent Geary to the pavilion. Wyatt replaced Astill and Deodhar drove his first ball for a single. Mistry cut him for a brace and stole the next over with a single. Gilligan came on to bowl at the maidan end and sent down a maiden over to Mistry. Deodhar sneaked a single and Boyes' wild overthrow gave him four more runs. Scoring a single, Col. Mistry crossed to the other end where he cut Gilligan for a single. The lunch interval arrived with the score standing at 338, Deodhar and Mistry being unbeaten with 72 and 37 respectively. Twenty-four runs were required to equal the M. C. C. score.

Wyatt was entrusted with the attack from the pavilion end, Mistry facing. The first over resulted in all single and Mistry hoisted 340 by playing Geary's first ball into the gully. Deodhar obtained a single and Mistry played out the over, Astill earning applause by stopping a red hot cut. Deodhar survived an appeal for l. b. w. in Wyatt's next over which was a maiden. After a leg-bye had been scored Deodhar lifted Geary to leg for a single. At the other end helped Wyatt to the off for another single. It was a critical moment and both batsmen realised their responsibility. Every ball was watched and played with the greatest caution, runs coming in well-placed singles. Deodhar put Geary to off for a single and after Mistry had glanced him to leg, the former scored another single with a shot to mid-off. Mercer replaced Wyatt and Deodhar sent first ball to the long-off boundary with a fine drive, and then late-cut him to the screen for four.

THERE!

Seven runs were now required to bring the scores level. Gilligan brought Boyes on at the maidan end. Excitement was at its highest. Mistry reduced the margin with a five four through the gully and then carried the score past the visitors' by lifting Boyes to the mid-on boundary.

The crowd went mad. Admirers rushed out from the tents with garlands and performed "namaskar" to the two batsmen. Gilligan and the Maharaja also shook hands with the skipper and congratulated him. The match continued after a short pause, but as soon as Mistry passed his half-century he was held behind the wicket by Brown. (366-8-51).

He had done his bit however. His innings had been a brilliant one without the vestige of a chance. The partnership had added 88 runs. Jamshedji took his place at the wicket and with some good strokes Deodhar carried his own score to 93.

DEODHAR'S CENTURY.

In Mercer's next over he pulled the ball for four and then cut it into the gully for a single. He now required only two runs to reach his century. Astill took over from Boyes at the north end and Deodhar scored a single with a straight drive. At the other end he played five balls carefully but the last he sent past point for a single and thus reached his century. Several of the M. C. C. players came up and congratulated the successful batsman.

DEODHAR HITS OUT.

Deodhar celebrated by scoring three successive boundaries. A couple of single causes 400 to appear on the board. Deodhar scored two boundaries and Jamsedji, after taking a single, was let off by Vyatt in slips Deodhar carried his score past 139 by square cutting Geary for four, and then obtained five runs as the result of an overthrow. At the other and he cut for a single Wyatt who had replaced Mercer. The latter had been put on at the Bori Bunder end and Deodhar picked out the right ball to lift out of the ground and in driving Mercer straight he hit the other wicket and consequently was robbed of a certain boundary, only one run resulting. Off Wyatt he played the bal into the gully for two and one. In facing Mercer, however, he was declared l. b. w. (432-9-148) Deodhar had played splendidly after his shaky start and playing for four hours and a quarter he had hit up seventeen fours, two fives and a six. On returning to the pavilion he was met by Col. Mistry and congratulated and altogether received a great reception. Some admirers garlanded him and presented him with a cup. Ramji succeeded him and played the bowling carefully. After scoring a boundary, however, he was stumped by Brown off Astill's bowling (437-10-4). The innings which had lasted over seven hours had been sensational in many ways. The M. C. C. for the first time in their tour, had been surpassed in their first innings score, and this was the biggest score put up against them to date.

M. C. C. SECOND INNINGS.

CHEAP WICKETS.

Brown and Wyatt came out to open the M. C. C. second innings, the former facing Nazir Ali who bowled from the maiden end. Brown pulled the first ball to the leg-boundary and obtained a single with a similar stroke. Ramji, the demon, took on at the other. Brown hit him to leg for four but put his leg in front of the next ball—a straight one—and had to retire (9—1—9). Eckersley at the very outset was lucky to be let off, Nazir Ali missing a very difficult one in slips. The batsmen ran two runs for this. At the other end Wyatt put Nazir Ali into the gully for a single and Eckersley played out the over. Ramji was bumping a lot, the ball at times flying over the batsmen's heads. Wyatt scored three runs by means of overhead strokes but he lost Eckersley in the same over, Nazir Ali holding him in slips (15—2—2) Boyes succeeded him and Wyatt scored a single. The latter pulled Ramji for a single and Boyes got another off Nazir Ali. Wyatt cleverly steered Nazir Ali through fine slips for a single and Boyes obtained the same number by touching the ball over their heads. Ramji got his third wicket by clean bowling Boyes (21—3—2) Ramji's analysis at this stage read 3 wickets at a cost of 11 runs.

A STAND.

Parsons opened his account with a stroke into the gully which realised two runs. Nazir Ali sent down a no-ball and then Wyatt was injured when attempting to pull him to leg. The batsman had his revenge by smacking the ball to the mid-off boundary, 30 was hoisted on the board as the result of some quiet play. Parsons pulled Nazir Ali to leg where Wazir Ali fielded well, allowing only one run. At the other end Parsons pulled Naidu—who had replaced Ramji to the leg boundary. A single brought him over to the other side. Deodhar retired and Vajifdar took his place in the field. In looking Nazir Ali, Parsons skied the ball to fine leg where Wazir Ali made a good attempt to reach it. Wyatt played out the over and Parsons obtained a single in Naidu's next one. The latter hoisted the half century by driving Nazir Ali for four and then played the ball for a single. Wyatt completed the over by square cutting the ball to the boundary. Naidu conceded three singles in his next over. At 59 Ramji came on in place of Nazir Ali and another three singles were scored in his over. Jamsedji relieved Naidu at the pavilion end. Parsons drove the ball for a single and Wyatt obtained two with a leg stroke, following this with two boundaries which caused 70 to appear. Ramji sent down a maiden over to Parsons.

A GOOD CATCH.

After two singles had been scored off Jamsedji, Wyatt drove him straight to the screens. Crossing over to face Ramji, the same batsman drove him for a two. Parsons glanced the fast bowler for a single, Wazir Ali fielding well and Wyatt got four runs with a similar stroke. In stepping out to Jamsedji, Parsons was well held by Naidu at mid-off (88—4—27). Parsons had helped to stay the rot and his partnership with Wyatt had put on 67 runs, Sandham opened quietly with a single to leg. A no-ball caused 90 to appear and Sandham cut Ramji for a single. In the last over Wyatt was held in slips by Naidu off Ramji's bowling (97—5—49). At this stage stumps were drawn, the match thus ending in a draw. All-India had shaped very well indeed against their redoubtable opponents.

M. C. C.

A. Sandham, c. Col. Mistry, b. Ramji	26
G. Brown, c. Deodhar, b Nazir Ali	43
R. E. S. Wyatt, l. b. w. Naidu	83
W. E. Astill, c. Naidu, b. Nazir Ali	6
J. H. Parsons, c. Navle, b. Wazir Ali	58
P. T. Eckersley, c. Jamsedji, b Naidu	11
H. H. Maharaja of Patialia, c. Godambe, b. Ramji	29
A. E. R. Gilligan, c. Godambe, b. Ramji	26
G. Geary, b. Nazir Ali	23
G. S. Boyes, not out	32
J. Mercer, c. Godambe, b. Nazir Ali	9
Extras	25
Total	362

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nazir Ali	40·4	10	114	4
Godambe	20	3	59	0
Ramji	19	2	42	3
Jamsedji	24	4	63	0
Naidu	14	1	42	2
Wazir Ali	7	2	17	1

ALL INDIA INDIANS.

Wazir Ali, run out	48
J. G. Nayle, c. Parsons, b. Boyes	74
S. H. Colah, c. Wyatt, b. Boyes	8
L. P. Jai, st. Brown, b. Geery	14
C. K. Naidu, st. Brown, b. Astill	18
D. B. Deodhar, l. b. w. Mercer	148
Nazir Ali, c. Parsons, b. Geary	30
S. R. Godambe, c. Gilligan, b Mercer	12
Col. Mistry, c Brown, b Mercer	51
R. J. Jamsedji, not out	2
L. Ramji, st. Brown, b Astill	4
Extras	28
Total	437

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Geary	40	13	85	2
Mercer	20	4	76	3
Astill	33	7	93	2
Gilligan	13	3	34	0
Boyes	21	5	60	2
Wyatt	27	6	61	0

M. C. C.—(2nd Innings).

G. Brown, l-b-w Ramji	9
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Naidu, b Ramji	49
P. T. Eckersley, c Nazir Ali, b Ramji	2
G. S. Boyes, b Ramji	2
J. H. Parsons, c Naidu, b Jamsedji	27
A. Sandham, not out	5
Extras	3
Total (for 5 wickets)	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nazir Ali	9	1	26	0
Ramji	10.3	1	32	4
Naidu	3	0	11	0
Jamsedji	4	0	25	1

"AT HOME" TO M. C. C PLAYERS.

It was a gala day for the Hindu Gymkhana on Saturday evening when the the Hindu Representative Matches Committee was "At Home" to the members of the M. C. C. Team on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana grounds. A large number of distinguished guests were present including H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir C. V. Mehta, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot and others. The function coincided with the glorious achievement of the All India Cricket Team which roused unbounded enthusiasm among the people.

Right from the Marine Lines station throngs of people had lined together and as the victorious players of the day came they were received with cheers. The members of the M. C. C. received a hearty reception on their arrival and were received by Mr. L. R. Tairsee and escorted to the Pandal.

A HUMOROUS INCIDENT.

Mr. Brown, a member of the M. C. C., created considerable mirth by taking the Indian musical tom-tom from one of the musicians and playing it himself. There was a rush towards the M. C. C. team by several enthusiasts for their autographs which were cheerfully given. The guests then adjourned for refreshments when Mr. L. R. Tairsee presented them with a beautiful souvenir containing the history of the Hindu Gymkhana.

HOUSE COLLAPSE CASUALTIES.

KARACHI, Dec. 18.

A two-storey building in the Marwari Lane, Runchore Lines, Karachi, suddenly collapsed this afternoon killing three men and two women and injuring several others. The building was in the course of construction. The killed and injured persons were employed on masonry work. Two of the injured men are now lying in the Civil Hospital in a precarious condition.—A. P.

ROYAL VISITORS AT BOSE INSTITUT

CALCUTTA, December 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden visited the Bose Institute this afternoon and were deeply impressed with what they saw. They were shown round the Institution and the recent contributions which created world-wide interest were very much admired by the party.

Sir J. C. Bose has also demonstrated the marvels of his new inventions; Cardiograph and Supersphygmograph.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS.

Gibraltar.—It is authoritatively stated that the Second Suffolks are leaving for Hong Kong.—Reuter.

Frankfort.—M. Chicherin is undergoing treatment in the sanatorium here.—Reuter's Special.

London.—The trial has concluded at the Central Criminal Court, Dublin of Partick Brennan, William Ford and Patrick Downing, the owner, lessee and operator of the Drumcollogher cinema. Brennan was found not guilty. The jury disagreed as regards Ford and Downing.—Reuter.

Mr. Miles Lampson has left Hankow for Peking.—Reuter.

The game at Leicester in which Scotland beat England by four goals to one was the first Amateur Association International ever played between England and Scotland. The attendance numbered ten thousand.—Reuter's Special.

Rio De Janeiro.—A decree provides for the substitution of a fresh unit for milreis and the conversion of paper into gold currency on the basis of two hundred milligrams per milreis. The date and form of conversion will be fixed later and will be subject to six months' notice. The decree also provides for the formation of a stabilisation fund.—Reuter's Special.

Nairobi.—Opening the session of the legislature, to-day, the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, announced that it had been decided to postpone the Defence Force Bill over which there had been much controversy and opposition till the next session of the Council which would meet after the election of unofficial members.—Reuter.

A message from Malta say sthat the steamer Arracan arrived there, opened number two hold and commenced discharging but had to stop owing to the heat of the fumes. The fire had apparently broken out in the forepart of number two tween-deck. Holes are being cut in the deck to reach the seat of the fire.—Reuter.

REPLY TO PANDIT MOTILAL,

MR. SASMAL ON SWARAJIST MALPRACTICES IN BENGAL.

TENANTS V. LANDLORDS IN BEHAR.

A rejoinder was given by Mr. Sasmal to the charges levelled against Non-Swarajists by Pandit Motilal Nehru in his Allahabad interview. Mr. Sasmal was one of the most prominent lieutenants of Deshabandu Das but was compelled by Swarajist tactics to contest the last elections as an Independent.

Mr. Sasmal writes:—

In an interview with a representative of the "Associated Press," Pandit Motilal Nehru is reported to have complained bitterly of the tactics of some of the successful non-Congressmen in his province during the last election. I am sure, he is not aware of the tactics of some of his successful Congress candidates in Bengal: otherwise he would not have confined his remarks to the non-Congressmen only. I am, therefore, sending you a very limited number of instances, which occurred in my district and which, I think, will compare favourably with those in the United Provinces.

NATIONALISM V. COMMUNALISM.

Panditji's first charge is that it was a fight between the forces of nationalism on one side and those of a low order of communalism on the other. In my district, which is the largest Hindu district in Bengal, a vernacular leaflet bearing headline "Hindus, Be Careful" but which did not bear the name of the press or printer or publisher thereon, was distributed broadcast during my election and it contained the precious news that I was a cheat, that I was a supporter of prohibition of music before mosques and that I had voted for giving 80 per cent. of posts to the Moslems; and it then warned the Hindu voters of Ghatal not to vote for me for the safety of the Hindu religion, caste and society. Another vernacular leaflet, containing the names of such prominent citizens of Midnapore as Srijuts Upendra Nath Maiti and Sachindra Prasad Sarbadhicary stated that I had refused to pay subscription for the Saraswati Puja, that I had no objection to be becoming a Mahomedan, that I had shown regard and respect for those Mahomedans who had broken many Hindu temples and images and who had ruined the chastity of many Hindu women, and that I had come out of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee with 17 Mahomedans; and so it requested the Hindu voters to consider whether I was entitled to their votes or not. Perhaps Panditji will be surprised to hear that it was this Srijut Upendra Babu who presided over the Congress election meeting at Midnapore on 3rd November, which was addressed by Mr. P. C. Goswami and Dr. B. C. Ray and it is he again who has lately been elected to the Subsidentship of Midnapore District Congress Committee.

MISREPRESENTATION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's second charge is that there was no end of misrepresentation on the part of non-Congressmen in his Province. I hope he will be pained to hear that a Sub-Editor of "Forward," Srijut Upendra Nath Banerjee, declared at a Congress election meeting at Midnapore in the presence of Srijukta Urmila Devi, Srijut Basanta Kumar Mazumdar and others that I got Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose arrested and that I was negotiating with Sir Abdur Rahim for the formation of a ministry in Bengal. Is he aware that the pages of "Forward" were constantly disfigured during the election by using filthy language towards me and by suggesting various false charges against me through undisclosed agencies and that when on one occasion I contradicted certain false insinuations through a friend and phoned up the Managing Director to publish the contradiction, he did not at all find his way to oblige me in any way. Then such estimable persons of Garbetta as Srijut Siva Prasad Chaudhury and Nani Gopal Sanyal and others, stated in a vernacular appeal of theirs that I had cut off all connection with the Congress and ceased to be a Congressman, although at an election meeting of mine at Manglapota this very Siva Prasad Babu presided and heard me informing the audience that I was still the President of the Midnapore District Congress Committee, a member of the B. P. C. C. and the A. I. C. C. Lastly, Panditji may have been infirmed by now that the great "Appeal" in favour of the Congress candidate by Srijukta Basanti Devi, which was distributed in the remotest villages of my constituency by the supporters of the Congress candidate, has been at last publicly disowned by her. In this leaflet I may point out, not only the thoughts but also the language used were highly objectionable and unbecoming of the revered widow of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

THREATS.

Panditji's third charge is that some U.P. non-Congress candidates were guilty of threats. I wish Panditji were present in Midnapore during the election and had seen things for himself here. At Kotagarh Centre, many landholders were present and the shop of a poor sweetmeat vendor is reported to have been looted only because he sold some sweets to a voter who declared openly after voting that he had voted for me. At Kanthra, a landholder, an active supporter of the Congress candidate, dissuaded his tenants from voting for me, but as they openly refused, the leading and the most respectable among them, it is alleged, was assaulted publicly, for which I hear, a case has been instituted in the local criminal court. At Sauri, shortly after the recording of votes was over, some supporters of the Congress candidate abused and beat one of my supporters, as he had detected the wrongful entrance into the enclosure of two Congress voters after the expiry of the appointed time. At Sabang, some of my workers, who had gone to jail during the Non-co-operation days, were assaulted many times by a District Board employee and others, so much so that some of them were at last obliged to leave the polling station altogether. At Ghatal, an employees of the Midnapore District Board, of which the Congress candidate is the present Government nominated Chairman, declared publicly before Srijut Mohini Mohan Das, Chairman, Local Board, Ghatal, and others that if I ever went to that place, he would assault me with shoes. And I feel ashamed to put in black and white the treatment which was accorded to Srimatis Urmila Devi and Hemaprabha Mazumdar by the supporters of the Congress candidate when they tried to address the meeting on my behalf.

TONS OF GOLD.

Panditji's last charge is that the non-Congress candidates of the U.P. spent tons of gold for the success of their candidatures. I may inform him without fear of contradiction that the Congress candidate here must have done the same. The treating camps at every centre and the various motor lorries even on unmetalled roads gave ample evidence of jingling gold. Srijut Mohini Mohan Das, Chairman Local Board, Ghatal, has been an intimate friend of mine since my boyhood, but even he was offered and sent money to go against me. At the close of a public meeting at Keshiary, a pleader offered money to Srijut Kailash Chandra Pradhan, a sincere supporter of mine, with the result that Kailash Babu took the pleader to task within the hearing of a large gathering and the pleader fled away. Panditji's description of the whole episode in the U.P. so beautifully tallies with that in this district that I do not like to further lengthen my statement.

No, it is not only the non-Congressmen who were in the wrong, but many stalwart Congressmen were also guilty of these offences. And because they were set up by the Congress, therefore they are the worst culprits. Does Pandit Motilal Nehru agree with me?

SWARAJIST SUCCESS IN BEHAR.

The Behar correspondent of the "Leader" writes as follows:—

The election returns in Behar, which are now available for all the constituencies, mark a notable triumph for the Swarajists. Their success has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. As I indicated in my last despatch to the "Leader" three weeks back, they form the largest single group in the Council. Bihar thus stands this time bracketed together with Bengal and Madras—a fact which stands out in striking contrast to its political predilections as reflected in the last Council. The Swarajists' strength did not exceed a dozen in the last Council, although it stands to-day in the new Council at three times that number. In a Council of 102, they number 36, the remaining seats being distributed thus among the other elements:—Independent Congress 5, Non-Party 34, and Officials and their nominees 27. The fact that accounts so largely for their success is the battle-cry that they chose Tenant vs. Zemindar—that was the issue on which the elections were fought in almost all the constituencies wooed by the Swarajists. The amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which governs the relations between the tenants and the zemindars in this province, is a live issue, and is likely to become, in the next few months, a burdening question in our provincial politics. Then Behar is an aristocracy-ridden province where the tenantry has always so many grievances, real and imaginary. These facts invested the Swarajist slogan with a reality and importance all its own. This again accounts for the rout of the two Maharajas and of the nominee of a third at the poll, against their Swarajist rivals. Some notable young zemindars have been returned to the Council. But they are enlightened members of their class, and they owe their successes to their ability as well as progressive outlook which would break away from old conservative moorings.

"LEADER'S" COMMENT

The "Leader" commented on the subject as follows:—

Our Bihar correspondent in a communication published elsewhere explains the reasons which accounted for the notable successes of the Swarajists in the province. The issue on which the elections were fought in Bihar was not that of working of wrecking diarchy but related to the agrarian problem. Tenant versus Zemindar—that was the issue raised by the Swarajists in almost all the constituencies from which they sought election. Their success shows the extent of dissatisfaction among the tenantry with the existing tenancy legislation which has become out-of-date. The elections would not have been fought on that issue if the Swarajists did not intend to make the best of the present constitution and it may be safely predicted that the Bihar Swarajists will not adopt wrecking tactics.

USING FALSE CURRENCY NOTES.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case in which one Medhi Hussain Nurjhusewn was charged under Section 489B and 114 of the Indian Penal Code. The prosecution story was the accused, who was deputy station master at Khodiar, on the 4th February used two false hundred rupee notes when making purchases. The assessors were divided in their opinions in the first and in the second found him not guilty. The sessions judge convicted the accused in both the cases and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees, in default one year more, and two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one hundred rupees, in default six month's more, respectively.—Free Press.

MR. SORABJEE PANDAY.

EUROPEAN FIRM'S APPRECIATION

Mr. Sorabjee Limji Panday, the present head of the well-known Parsi family whose services in the cotton trade of this City extends over four generations, and Office Superintendent of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., was the recipient of merited tributes and farewell addresses on the occasion of his retirement from the firm after 38 years' of service. The Pandays have been connected with this firm and that of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co., which was amalgamated with former, and thus have they completed a century of loyal and true Service.

In the course of an Address presented to Mr. Sorabjee Limji Panday by Mr. E. J. Bunbury on behalf of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., on the occasion of his retirement from the Firm he said:—

It is my pleasure and privilege to preside to-day at what must be an unique event in the history of the City of Bombay and in welcoming you on behalf of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., I may say that the presence of such a large number of Mr. Sorabjee's friends is a far better tribute to him than any that can fall from my lips. We have met to-day to say God Speed to Mr. Sorabjee Limji Panday, J.P., Office Superintendent of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes. Campbell and Co., Ltd., and the last of a long and distinguished line of the Panday family who have been for four generation in the service of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co., who in 1903 were amalgamated with Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., Ltd., under the style of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd. The Panday family have been connected with this great City since the year 1662 when Bombay came to the British Crown as the dowry of the Royal Consort of King Charles II.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS WITH FIRM.

In 1826 Mr. Furdonj Limji third son of Limji Bhikaji Panday became guarantee broker of the then eight-year old Ritchie Steuart and Co., Mr. Furdonji was an enterprising man and not only founded an Agency in China, but built at his own expense a three-masted ship which he named the "Mary Gordon" for the purpose of his China business. Mr. Furdonji died in 1847 rather suddenly. He was well-known and highly respected throughout Bombay for his

Mr. Sorabji Panday whose services were appreciated by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., on the occasion of his retirement after 34 years' service.

progressive ideas and his public spirit.

He was succeeded by his son Mr. Ardeshir Furdonji Panday who continued to act as the firm's guarantee broker till the death in 1888. Mr. Limji Dinshaw Panday his nephew continued for 37 years the family connection and laid the foundation of the firm's piecegoods business. Limji retire-after a long and meritorious service covering 37 years. Mr. Sorabjee first joined the firm in 1888 and on his father's retirement became Head Salesman and later Office Superintendent. By completing 38 years' personal service and 100 years continuous family service, Mr. Sorabjee has certainly created a record which I doubt can be equalled anywhere in India. He has seen in 1903 the amalgamation of his firm founded in 1818 with Forbes, Forbes, and Co., Ltd., which founded in 1767 under the name of Forbes and Co., has I believe the honour of being oldest British firm in India to-day with a continuous history and family connection of 159 years.

SORABJEE'S PUBLIC SERVICES.

But Mr. Sorabjee's energies have not been confirmed to business alone. He has been a prominent Councillor of the Matheran Municipality for a number of years. His memory will be perpetuated in Matheran by his generous gift of a Children's Playground and a Marble Statue of Mr. Malet the Father of Matheran—which he gave in 1923 in memory of his brother Furdonji L. Panday.

In 1908 Mr. Sorabjee's services were recognised by Government who appointed him a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Sorabjee, the history of yourself over your 38 years service and of your family over the whole of the hundred years of their service, is the story of a great loyalty to your employers. For one hundred years your family has never let the firm down and the motto I would blazon on your escutcheon to-day would be the simple words "Loyal and True." "Loyal" implies a mutual feeling of respect and affection. "True" implies single mindedness and integrity. Your connection with my firm has indeed been a wonderful example of a partnership of feelings sealed with the lineal service of 4 generations of the Panday family and consummated by the knowledge that the work of the partnership has been faithfully and successfully carried out in a manner that has bound together not only our temporary interests in the business of the day, but our fellow feeling and mutual regard which will endure to the end.

Mr. Sorabjee on behalf of my Chairman and Board of Directors and the whole of the Staff I wish you many years of peace and happiness in your retirement. You take with you our best and kindest wishes for the future and our grateful thanks for the unique service you and your family have so ably rendered in the past.

An Address was also presented to Mr. Panday by Mr. Lalji Naranji on behalf of the Piece-Goods merchants of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd.

Mr. Sorabji L. Panday, replying to the Addresses, thanked the firm and all those gathered at the meeting, and said: "Whilst fully admiring the optimistic spirit of many merchants in the trade I am bound to say, that the cotton industry has not yet turned the corner, and it is, therefore necessary to go slowly for some time to come. We are now gradually coming down to a safe level of prices, but I think safer values are in store in the near future when only the recovery in the general trade can be looked for."

"WAKE UP INDIA"

DANGER OF POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

BISHOP ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

What exactly was India driving at, what were her people quarrelling about, could they not subordinate their differences,—whatever they were,—in the best interests of Indian freedom, were some of the questions with which he was met by the people of those countries he visited, said the Rt. Rev. Bishop George S. Arundale at the Marwadi Vidyala Hall, addressing a well attended public meeting on Friday evening, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided. His own feelings were that India was somnolent, if not asleep, and was at best, marking time. This was the reason which impelled him to speak on "Wake up India."

The speeches of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Premier of England and Mr. Langford James of Calcutta met with the severe criticism of the speaker. It was because India permitted him, that the Premier spoke, what he did, at the Lord Mayor's dinner. If India was united in the demand for self-government, the Premier, if he chances to speak again at the Lord Mayor's dinner, would have to "change his dance because our piping would be more severe, serious and emphatic than what it is to-day." The reticent attitude of the Maharaja of Burdwan at the Imperial Conference with regard to the Indian questions when the British Premier made that famous statement about the Status of free nations in the British Commonwealth, also met with the severe criticism at the hands of the speaker.

The Rev. Bishop continuing deplored the present state of disunion in the country. The differences between the leaders were, in his opinion, a great danger to the country. He appealed for solidly backing the Commonwealth of India Bill, or in the event of differences to accept it, convene a Round Table Conference and prepare a united scheme embodying the demands of the country clearly. Concluding, the lecturer again commended the Commonwealth of India Bill which, he said, contained the highest common factor of their demands.

MR. SHAW ON TRADE UNIONISM

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw of the International Textile Federation addressed a public meeting this evening at the Gokhale Hall on Trade Unionism and the Labour Party in England. He compared the trade union movements in England and India and observed that he had been struck with the similarity between what was taking place in these two countries in the matter of trade union development. India should take the example of countries where trade union movement was controlled by centralised organisation affiliating various sections, each section helping the central organisation.—A. P.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

The proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission commenced here to-day with the reading of a message of welcome from His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces by Rai Rajeswar Bali, Minister of Education.

The Governor in welcoming the Commission to Lucknow, said that these provinces were enormously rich in historical memories. U. P. had many ancient sites awaiting exploration when trained investigators were available.

Professor Jadunath Sarkar said that those who came from outside the province felt a great interest in the picturesque and historical city of Lucknow.

The Commission's principal aim was to attract younger workers to the field of historical research. It was pleasing to note that public interest in the work of the Commission had been growing from year to year.—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

ITS FAR-REACHING EFFECT ON EMPIRE

PRAYER DA DELHI,

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

Delhi celebrated the Prayer Day by holding a public meeting when speeches were delivered on the importance of the South African Conference.

Notwithstanding differences in politities, Delhi public-men are unanimous on the issue of the South African Indian Conference. Every one of them irrespective of party politics is agreed that on the success of the Conference depends the future of the British Empire.

Moulana Mahomed Ali interviewed by our representative, said:

"I wish every success to the deputation from India that has gone for securing the redress of the grievances of my fellow countrymen living and working in South Africa. I pray to God that He will guide the ruling classes of South Africa and open their hearts so that a sense of justice and the ideal of human fraternity may enable them to do their duy by their fellow-men of other creeds and colour that live amongst them. God's ways are inscrutable and where we have failed with our politics, we may succeed with our prayers."

EFFECT ON ASIATIC PROBLEMS.

Mr. K. C. Roy, C.I.E., a member of the Kenya Deputation which visited Kenya and Great Britain in 1924, in the course of an interview with our representative expressed himself as follows:

"I am fervently looking forward to the success of the Conference to which so many ablo men from India have been delegated by Government. They are men who enjoy the undoubted confidence of the people the success or the failure of the Conference will have a far-reaching effect on the Asiatic problems of the world, problems which more particularly are intimately bound up with the British Empire and India."

Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, a former member of the Assembly, who is now in mourning over the recent loss of his mother remarked that the calamity that had overtaken him should not stand in the way of his public duty. Mr. Sultan Singh said that he joined his countrymen in their prayer to the Almighty for the success of the Conference on which depended the inter imperial future of the British Commonwealth.

FOUNDATION OF DEMOCRACY

CAPACITY & DISCIPLINE

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty who arrived here to-day was presented with an address of welcome by the students of Madras at the Y. M. C. A. on his successful mission to Australia as a member of the Empire Parliamentary delegation. The Hon. Ranganatha Modaliar presided.

In the course of his speech Mr Shanmukham Chetty said what struck him most whenever he saw a large concourse of Australian or English people was the orderliness and discipline they presented. This quality he found lacking in the Indian people. There was not the slightest doubt that in point of capacity, statesmanship and scholarship abilities, they had in India men who could compare with the greatest man in other countries but the foundations of democratic Government must rest not on such isolated pillare but on the capacity and discipline of the average citizen. In this matter they had a great deal to learn.—A. P.

CULTIVATE SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S ADVICE TO HINDU AND MUSLIMS.

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

"I ask every Hindu to read the Quoran and every Mussalman to read the Gita," said Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Congress, replying to an address presented this evening by the Madras Indian Christians wishing God-speed in his mission to Gauhati. He remarked that it was essential that all religions should cultivate a spirit of tolerance. There could be no greater man than Mahatma Gandhi to synthetise all religions. It was not by bigotry or hatred that one's own religion could be exalted. He appealed to all communities to read the different scriptures and added that in spite of intellectual and material arrogance, the facts of the scriptures are eternally valid. He declared that at Gauhati he will discharge his duties without any remiss.

In acknowledging the present of a copy of the Holy Bible, Mr. Iyengar remarked that though he was a staunch Hindu he believed in receiving enlightenment from scriptures other than those of his religion.

At the request of the Reception Committee of the Congress Mr. Sreenivas Iyengar leaves for Gauhati on the 20th instant and will reach on the 24th after a day's stay at Calcutta.—Free Press.

NO TAX ON TREES.

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

Some irresponsible persons have given currency, says the Director of Information Bureau in the course of a communique, that the Government intends to levy a special tax on trees and that all trees will in future be the property of the Government. It is reported that as a result of this rumour the Zamindars are cutting their kikar, ber and other trees. The rumour, declares the Director, is absolutely without foundation. Some time back the Department of Agriculture called for data regarding the number of kikar and ber trees the object of which was to help the Zamindars to earn a little more money from the cultivation.—A. P.

16D. THE ONLY NATURAL RATIO.

SIR BASIL'S WEAK ARGUMENTS

MR. BIRLA'S COUNTER-QUERIES.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

"Let us agree to differ. We can neither convince Sir Basil Blackett nor can be convinced by him" says Mr. G. D. Birla, M.L.A., President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in voicing the feelings of his Chamber after hearing Sir Basil recently. Mr. Birla has put his case following the example of the Finance Member in the form of counter queries. Referring to the index figure argument, Mr. Birla remarks that weak structures are built on weak foundations. The great economists who sat round the table on the Commission and the finance member who cited the index figures in favour of 1/6 were left to be told only by the Indian Chamber of Commerce that the present Indian index number in order to be equated with the world index number should be lower than the latter.

A WEAK ARGUMENT.

I may point out, declares Mr. Birla, that a lot of new tariffs have been imposed during and after the war, and consequently it is a tremendous task to find out the real index figures. This proves, however, that never before a weaker argument was used to justify a proposal of such a serious nature, and that the whole discussion in favour of 1/6 has been conducted in a most light-hearted manner. Sir Basil in his recent speeches has stated that no matter what the rate of exchange is, fixed prices are eventually adjusted. I do not think that anybody disputes that. But what I wish to point out is, that it is from the stage of full adjustment of price that the trouble with the debtor begins to the advantage of the creditor.

IMPORTANT QUERIES.

Mr. Birla sums up his case in the following nine queries, which, he asks the advocates of 18 pence to answer:—(1) Does not an appreciating exchange during the transition period i.e. until prices are adjusted hit exports, and thereby the agriculturist producer and manufacture, and simultaneously help the importer and foreign manufacturer? (2) Does not such an effect, even in the transitional period, give a set-back to the growth of indigenous industries whether agricultural or manufacturing, and give an impetus to the foreign manufacture? (3) Is not the liability of the agriculturist fixed in the term of rupee and his assets in the term of commodities? (4) Does not the new ratio increase his liability by 12.1/2 per cent. inasmuch as he requires more commodity to redeem the same amount of debt—a debt which he contracted at 7.53344 grs. per rupee but which he has now to redeem at the rate of 8.47511 grs. of gold per rupee? (5) Does not the new ratio automatically and invisibly increase the Government taxation by 12.1/2 per cent. without the legislature being consulted in the matter? (6) Does not the new ratio increase the capitalists money or the creditor's purchasing power by 12.1/2 per cent. at the cost of the debtor class which mainly consists of the agriculturist who again compose 85 per cent. the total population of India? Does the new ratio actually reduce the home charges of the external liability? In the words of Sir Basil Blackett money itself has got no intrinsic value and would we not requirt the same amount of commodity as under 1/4 to redeem our foreign debts and home charge etc.? (8) Is the so called reduction in the railway fares real? Agriculturist will still require to sell same quantity of commodity in exchange for a third class journey. (9) Does not the new ratio automatically increase remuneration of the Government servants without any previous consultation with the legislature and is it fair?

THE ONLY NATURAL RATIO.

Mr. Birla, therefore, holds that 1/4 is the only natural ratio. "I call it a natural ratio, says he, because on the closing of the mint the silver value of the rupee was much lower still. For the first time in the history of the Indian currency and exchange its value was fixed in terms of gold exchange at the rate of 1/4 from 1898 onwards. It worked wonderfully well up till the outbreak of the war and even during and after the war, the rupee has moved more in the vicinity of 1/4 gold than in the vicinity of 1/6 gold. If during the abnormal times due to war, the rupee was temporarily divorced from 1/4 gold just as in England the sterling was divorced from the sovereign, it could not be pegged up at 1/6 gold. I submit that once a measurement of value is fixed, it becomes the bounden duty of the Government to preserve its sanctity religiously and scrupulously.

OPPOSITION TO NEW RATIO.

I have not the least doubt that with the resources behind their back and with the great abilities of Sir Basil Blackett, Government can force the exchange to stabilize at 1/6. By starving the country of the currency they even force it to upto 2s. But is it fair? The Indian opinion is unanimously against 1/6. Europeans are half-hearted. Of the leading Anglo-Indian newspapers some are apologetic and some are dead against the new ratio. The European planters are divided. The assembly will be decidedly against it. Under the circumstances he asks: Is it right that the ratio be fixed at 1/6 in the teeth of strong opposition. Mr. Birla concludes with a warning that history repeats itself, and all interested in the well being of India should take a lesson from the past.—A. P.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

INTRODUCTION OF COMPULSION.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S REVIEW.

The Administration Report for the year 1925-26 of the schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality is published, from which the following extracts are given below:—

The term of the Chairmanship of Mr. B N. Motiwala came to an end with the calendar year 1925 and so the Committee at their meeting held on the 8th January 1926 elected Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, B. A., to be their Chairman for the calendar year 1926.

Lately the number of references to Sub-Committees had been constantly increasing and at the beginning of the year under report it as found necessary to lay down a system of Sub-Committees for the efficient and speedy despatch of business. Until last year it was the custom to appoint a new Sub-Committee for every new reference. This led to an enormous increase in the number of Sub-Committees and also in the amount of work. The Committee therefore thought it advisable to appoint a number of permanent Sub-Committees for different subjects. The following nine Sub-Committees were, therefore, appointed from the 17th April 1925:—(1) The Finance and Retrenchment Sub-Committee; (2) The New Schools and Rent Control Sub-Committee; (3) The Establishment Sub-Committee; (4) The General Instruction Sub-Committee; (5) The Special Instruction and Library Matters Sub-Committee; (6) The Medical Inspection and Sanitation Sub-Committee; (7) The Discipline Sub-Cottittee; (8) The Grants-in-Aid and Prize Distribution Sub-Committee; (9) The Miscellaneous Matters Sub-Committee.

To these nine Sub-Committees, a tenth one called "The Text Books Revision Sub-Committee" was added from the 17th February 1926, to deal with all matters regarding text-books. The total number of meetings held by these various Sub-Committees during the whole official year, was 116 and the number of references disposed of at these meetings was 158.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The year under report was a year of all round progress on the one hand and all round economy on the other. It was also an important year as laying the actual foundation of the many innovations and novel activities foreshadowed in the report of the previous year. The subject of Free and Compulsory Education which forms the most prominent feature of the year has been dealt with in a separate chapter in the forthcoming pages. The following paragraphs briefly summarise the other principal features of the year.

The Boy Scouts:—The ground had been already prepared in the previous year for the introduction of the Boy Scouts System in the Municipal Schools on a large scale, 32 teachers had been trained as Scoutmasters and a total expense of Rs. 7,000 sanctioned for the year 1925-26. The year under report saw the actual starting of the Troops, at the end of the year there were 512 Scouts and 461 Cubs in 32 Troops and Packs, each under one Scoutmaster or Cub-master as the case may be.

Girl Guides:—The Committee are also preparing for introducing the Girl Guides Movement in their schools on a large scale. Six lady teachers from the Gujarati Schools and eight from the Marathi Schools were trained in the month of January under Miss Richards, the Provincial Trainer. It is intended to start in the near future about half a dozen Girl Guide Companies and Blue Bird Flocks. At present there are 8 companies with 197 guides in them.

Free Reading Rooms and Libraries:—The six Free Reading Rooms and Libraries, which were opened by the Committee last year for the benefit of the public and which are located at Tardeo Bridge, Dadar Kumbharwada, Grant Road, Nalbazaar, Poibavdi and Parel, made fair progress during the year under review. The average daily number of visitors to these libraries was more than 130. Each of the Libraries has been supplied with about 1,000 Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu books and about 20 periodicals. The average number of books issued from each Library during the year reached above 1,000.

The Ladies' Library:—The Free Reading Room and Library for ladies was opened in the month of May 1925, in rooms adjoining the Gujarati Hindu Street Mandal at Girgaum Back Road. During the year under report (i.e., from May 1925 to April 1926) the staff consisted of a Lady Librarian, a lady clerk and a peon. The working hours of the Library are 7-30 to 10 a.m. and 2 to 5-30 p.m. The Library contains 1,486 books of which 638 are Gujarati, 457 Marathi and 391 English, 29 Magazines (8 Gujarati, 7 Marathi, 6 English and 8 Urdu), 13 Weeklies (2 Gujarati, 5 Marathi, 3 English and 3 Urdu) and 8 Dailies (3 Gujarati, 3 English, 1 Marathi and 1 Urdu) are subscribed for. Daily visitors to the Library numbered 2,015 for the year, the number of books issued was 2,034; the number of ladies who issued books was 102. On an average from 20 to 25 ladies attended the Library to read books and papers (mostly Vernacular) and from 15 to 20 ladies issued books daily. The Osmania University Council showed their sympathy with the Ladies' Library by placing it on the free list of the University for the supply of all its future publications and by supply with a full set of the publications already out. This kind gift of books was accompanied by a donation of Rs. 225 by Khan Saheb Alladin of Secundrabad for purchasing book cases. The Committee's best thanks are due to the University Council and also to Khan Saheb Alladin.

As a supplement to the ladies' library, a circulating library was started in the middle of March for the use of Mahomedan ladies, who owing to the purdah cannot take advantage of the ladies' library. Four boxes each stocked with 25 to 30 Urdu books have been provided for this circulating library. These boxes have been placed in charge of four respectable Muslim ladies at Madanpura, Telli Moholla, Phoolgally and J. J. Hospital, respectively, and a number of ladies took advantage of them. Mr. Shuffi C. Tyabjee, J.P., Member of the Schools Committee, and Mr. Syed Munawar, B.A., of the Social Service League, rendered good help in this connection.

Amongst the various innovations recently introduced, a prominent place might be assigned to Visual Instruction in which a beginning was made during the year.

Another new feature of the year was the celebration in a number of schools of the "Educational Weeks."

Urdu Training Institution for Women.—From the year 1915-16, there were in existence, what were called the Treachers' Training Classes. These classes were meant for coaching up unqualified teachers, especially in the art of teaching and were intended to supplement the Government Training Colleges. The teachers who attended the classes were required to appear at an examination, and if successful they were given a certificate called the Qualified Teachers' Certificate and were also given a special grade of pay. However as this certificate received no recognition whatsoever from Government and the net result was an award of a graded salary to a number of teachers, the majority of whom had studied only upto the Sixth or Seventh Vernacular Standard, the Training Classes were considered to be an unnecessary item of expenditure. They were all abolished. Owing to the paucity, however, of trained Urdu lady teachers, the Urdu Female Teachers' Training Class was retained and raised to the status of a 1st Year Training College and was named "The Municipal Urdu Training Institution for Women." It has now been recognised by Government. The course was revised and two classes were started; the first called the Preparatory Class which coaches up students for the Vernacular Final Examination and the second the 1st Year Training Class which prepares the pupils for the 1st Year Certificate Examination. At the end of the year there were six pupils studying in the Preparatory Class, and twelve pupils studying in the 1st Year Class. All the 6 pupils in the Preparatory Class were sent up for the Urdu Vernacular Final Examination for girls this year and they were all successful.

CURRIMBHOY DONATION.

One of the most noteworthy events of the year was the donation of an amount of one lakh of rupees received, for the purpose of establishing an Industrial School, from Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. The late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, B.A., who was President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1918-19, had by his Will set aside a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh), to be given to any educational body, as a donation to conduct in his name, a school giving Primary, Secondary and Industrial Education. Sir Currombhoy Ebrahim, Chief Executor of the Will, offered the amount to the Corporation, and through them the Schools Committee were able to get it on certain conditions. The donation was received by the Schools Committee in February 1926, and steps are being taken to establish a school in the name of the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy. The Schools Committee's best thanks are due to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim for his generous gift.

The Committee took steps during the year under report to give what is called an "Industrial Bias" to primary education.

Introduction of Hand-loom:—In February 1926, Mr. Haji Karim Bakh Banarsi, a merchant of the Madanpura locality, was good enough to present a few hand-looms to the Committee for teaching hand-weaving to the pupils. The Committee accepted his gift with thanks and the hand-looms are now being worked in the Madanpura Urdu Boys' and Girls' Schools; a part-time paid teacher has also been subsequently appointed to impart instruction in the subject.

FREE & COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Referring to the free and compulsory education movement in F and G Wards the report states:—

Before the introduction of compulsion, the total number of pupils (of compulsory age) attending the Municipal and Aided Schools in the F and G Wards was 5,663. The results of the preliminary census revealed that the total number of childen, that could be brought under compulsion, in that area, was 17,613. The census thus proved that the total number of children attending schools was only 32 per cent. of the number of children who were of school-going age in that area. Had it not been for the timely introduction of Free and Compulsory Education, considerable time would have elapsed before the remaining 68 per cent. would have received Primary Education.

It is very difficult to estimate exactly the extra expenditure that the Schools Committee had to incur on account of Free and Compulsory Education. Owing to a policy of watchful restraint on every item of expenditure, large savings were effected in all directions in the year under report; so the mere comparison of the figures of expenditure for the year under report and those for the previous year will not give a correct idea of the additional expenditure incurred for compulsion. Besides, a large number of the new pupils brought to school, was absorbed by the already existing schools and the extra expenditure incurred on their account cannot with any accuracy be calculated. However, the following figures will throw much light on the economic method by which the whole scheme was carried out:

(i) Salaries of Teachers and Servants: Expenditure for 1924-25 Rs. 16,08,063; Expenditure for 1925-26 Rs. 16,08,746; Excess for 1925-26 Rs. 683.

(ii) Rent: Expenditure for 1924-25 Rs. 4,08,386; Expenditure for 1925-26 Rs 4,67,961; Excess for 1925-26 Rs. 59,757

(iii) Miscellaneous: Expenditure for 1924-25 Rs. 1,78,789; Expenditure for 1925-26 Rs. 2,58,940; Excess for 1925-26 Rs. 80,151.

(iv) Census Establishment Expenditure for 1925-26 Rs. 21,837, Excess for 1925-26 Rs. 21,837.

(v) Grants-in-Aid to Private Schools; Expenditure for 1924-25 Rs. 1,51,112, Expenditure for 1925-26 Rs. 1,86,616, Excess for 1925-26 Rs. 35,504.

Total: Expenditure for 1924-25 Rs 23,46,350, Expenditure for 1925-26 Rs. 25,44,100, Excess for 1925-26 Rs. 1,97,750.

The public would like to know when the scheme of compulsion will be introduced in the whole of the City. Even in the F and G Wards the Mahomedan girls have been still exempted from the operation of the Act and in the remaining Wards there is no compulsion at all. However, it appears that it will not be long before these too are brought under the Act. The Corporation have already under their consideration a scheme for the remaining Wards, recently submitted by the Committee, and correspondence with Government is going on in the matter of bringing the Mahomedan girls of the F and G Wards under the operation of the Act; the Corporation have decided that compulsion for Mahomedan girls should be upto ten years of age.

FINANCE.

The year 1925-26 was a very busy year, full of many innovations and new activities. One would naturally conclude that large amounts must have been spent having regard to these and to the introduction of Free and Compulsory Education. But the Committee having adopted a policy of retrenchment keeping at the same time in view the question of efficiency, the increase in the expenditure was only Rs. 1,97,750.

Retrenchment how effected.—The Committee's main efforts during the year were directed towards looking out for all sources of curtailment of unnecessary expenditure. There was little or no excess expenditure incurred during the near on the head of "salaries of teachers and servants." This was due to the following measures:—(i) The abolition of poorly attended schools. (ii) The amalgamation of schools situated in close proximity to each other. (iii) The laying down of new fixed rules for governing the proportion between pupils and teachers and directing the excess staff to the schools newly opened in the F and G Wards.

The two Medical Inspectors and the Medical Inspectress with their assistants visited during the year 164 boys' schools an 76 girls' schools, the total number of pupils examined in those schools being 22,165, out of which 15,365 were boys and 6,530 girls. Of the 15,635 boys 10,450 were examined for first time and 5,185 were cases of re-examination, having been noted down for some physical ailment in the previous year. So also the 6,530 girls, 4,187 were cases of first examination and 2,343 of re-examination.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

CALCUTTA, December 17.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari, who led a deputation from Madras to His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday the 13th instant regarding the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Bill of 1926, which is now come up for His Excellency's consideration and assent interviewed by a representative of the Free Press, stated that the present Bill was merely a reproduction of the Bill of 1923 about which there was a great controversy at the time and which was assented to by Lord Reading in December 1924.

OBJECTED PROVISIONS OF BILL.

Speaking about the provisions of the Bill, Mr. Rangachari stated that a strong section of the Hindu population in the Province claiming to be the majority had been opposed to this measure in that it went too far, although certain portion of the Bill were acceptable to all. The portions objected to were; (1) the inclusion of Mutts, within the scope of the Bill, (2) inclusion of temples which were working under a scheme settled by the courts including the judicial Committee of the Privy Council as in the case of Tirupathi temple, (3) the creation of a paid department of Government for dealing with the administration of religious institutions and (4) Lastly, the liberty taken under the Bill to direct what were called the surplus funds of such institutions to cognate purposes.

OBJECT OF DEPUTATION.

The Ministry had carried the measure through the last Council in the face of strong opposition by a very strong section, if not the majority, of the elected Hindu members of the last Council including Christians and Mahomedans. If the Hindu Religious endowments required protection the Dewan Bahadur contended, then the Muhamedan Endowments also did require the same protection. But he pointed out, the Hindu Non-Brahmin Ministry in charge did not include the Mahomedan religious endowments within the scope of this Bill apparently for fear of alienating their support. It was to stress these points he concluded that the deputation waited upon His Excellency and added that His Excellency had promised his most careful and serious consideration. But Mr. Rangachari was reluctant to say anything more at this stage.—Free Press.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

The Agricultural Commission arrived at Gauhati on the 17th instant from Shillong and will proceed to Calcutta reaching there on the 22nd instant.—A. P.

A message from Madras says:—"The Tenth Non-Brahmin Confederation will be held at Madura on December 25th and 26th. Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai will preside."—A. P.

The Hindu Sabha at Benares has resolved to send two hundred volunteers to Patuakhali to join the Satyagraha campaign being conducted there. These volunteers will form twenty groups of ten each and will be led by the Sabha's Secretary Mr. Luxmi Narian Sharma.—Free Press.

An Allahabad message of the 16th instant says:—The case in which a Muslim was being charged of stealing and destroying buntings and other decorations on the occasion of the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy, ended abruptly to-day. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The trying Magistrate let him off with a warning.—Free Press.

Mr. S. D. Krishna Iyengar, a leading Congressman of Tinevelly, expired on Wednesday night when singing national songs at a variety entertainment organised in aid of the Hindi Pracharak Fund. Mr. Krishna Iyengar was the President of the Tuticorn Bar Association and was one of those who suspended their practice during the days of Non-Co-operation movement.—Free Press.

A message from Benares of the 18th instant says:—Lala Lajpat Rai was expected to arrive at Benares on Friday, but did not come. Pandit Malaviya has already arrived. It is understood that an informal and private conference of the leaders of the Independent Congress Party will be held here to-omrrow, when the future programme of the party, will be discussed.—Free Press.

A message from Calcutta states:—The appeal preferred by Subhangshu Shekhar Choudhury, who was convicted in Burma Gun Running case was concluded on the 14th instant before Justices Suhrawardy and Cammaide. Their Lordships, forthwith directed the release of the appellant in view of the fact that he was a young man of 20 and had already served about a year.—Free Press.

At a Taluka conference held in the Chittoor District, a resolution was unanimously passed requesting Mr. C. Duraiswami Iyengar, M. L. A., to move a resolution in the Assembly regarding the official recognition of the National Flag of India, and that the tri-coloured flag with the Charka on, now in use in the country and recognised by the Congress, be officially adopted as India's National Flag to be kept flying over all public buildings on all important and cere-Narian Sharma.—Free Press.

A Jamnagar message says:—"The Jamnagar Dwarka Railway, have, of late, so arranged the timings of the train leaving Dwarka and reaching Okha, that the passengers at Okha will be able to catch the steamers of the B.S.N.Co., for Bombay and Karachi".—Free Press.

The second session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held at Benares on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant at the Arts College, Hindu University. Maharaja Sir Prabhunarayan Singh of Benares will open the Congress and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will welcome the delegates.—A. P.

A number of interesting papers were read before the Historical Records Commission at Lucknow on Friday, notable amongst them being "Bendit de Boigne" by Sir Evan Cotton, "Limited liability Bank in India" by Professor H. C. Sinha of Calcutta, "Prince Dara Shike and Raja Jaisingh" by Professor K. R. Quanangoo of Delhi, "Hindus in Armenia 150 years before Christ" by Mr. J. Seth of Calcutta and "Shiyaud Daulah" by Mr. Abdul Ali.—A. P.

"I don't believe that any real unity is possible among what are called the progressive Indian politicians; such unity is possible only at the debating club or memorialising stage," spoke out Mr. Sampurnanand, a Swarajist M.L.C. and the Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, when interviewed at Benares by the Free Press representative on the question of unity of political parties.—F. P.

At about 11 a.m. on Thursday a very serious accident took place in Kankaria Railway Goods Yard, Ahmedabad. While the loading of packages was going on in the down transhipment platform, one parket suddenly exploded and caused serious injuries to four loaders and slight injury to one goods clerk. The injured persons were immediately removed to the Civil Hospital, where one is reported to have died.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message of December 17 says: "An application for bail filed by Syed Nabibux, Vice-President of the Hyderabad District Local Board, in a criminal case against him was dismissed by the Sasions Judge of Hyderabad. The Syed was then handcuffed and bound with ropes and taken to the Railway Station on foot, from there he was taken to Tando Mohammedkhan lock up."—Free Press.

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LATE DR. LOHOKARE

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union the following Resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union expresses its sense of deep sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Dr. K. G. Lohokare, which took place so suddenly on the 9th of November last. He had rendered very valuable services to the Profession and the Public while on the Legislative Assembly and outside to the best of his abilities. As a Member of the Bomay Medical Council he had always safeguarded the interests of the Medical Profession and especially worked for the welfare and betterment of the class of Medical Practitioners to which he belonged."

TRAGEDY ON RAILWY LINES.

A Mahomedan youth aged 30 was found lying in an unconscious condition on the up main line near the Shed Cabin at Kurla Station on Friday. He seemed to have received some injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died. The body of the deceased was not identified or claimed by anybody till Saturday noon.

Replying to a question with regard to the report of enquiry into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation said that as the proceedings were confidential, he was unable to say when the report was likely to be out. He, however, understood that the report might be published in three or four weeks' time.—Free Press.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lohana Snataka Mandal:—

1. That this meeting offers its cordial congratulations to Rao Bahadur Harjiwandas Bhawanbhai Kotak, B.A., LL.B., J.P., one of the most prominent members of the Lohana community on his appointment as Dewan of the Idar State. The news has been a matter of great jubilation to the Lohana community. The Rao Bahadur has, by his long and successful career as Chief Karbhari of the Rajkot State, won a distinction for the Lohana community as a community of born statesmen. The new appointment offers him another opportunity to utilise his qualities of head and heart and to further justify the distinction already won. This Mandal has full confidence that the Rao Bahadur's career as Dewan of the Idar State will be conductive to closer co-operation between the ruler and the ruled and better administration of the State. This Mandal further congratulates the ruler and the subjects of the Idar State on their having acquired a statesman of the type of the Rao Bahadur as their Dewan.

2. That this meeting offers its cordial congratulations to Mr. Narandas Anandji Bechur a prominent member of the Lohana community, on his election to the Bombay Legislative Council from Karachi (Urban) non-Mahomedan Constituency. Mr. Narandas's success at the polls is a matter of great credit to the Lohana community. This Mandal hopes that Mr. Narandas will fully justify the trust reposed in him by his electorate by solid work in the Council in the interests of the public and of the Lohana community.

DEATH BY ACCIDENTAL BURNING.

One more 'Segree' fatality was recorded at the Coroner's Court on Saturday when an inquest touching the death of Rahimatbai Cassum, a young Mahomedan woman was held.

It appeared that while preparing tea on a Segree on the 15th inst. the deceased's saree caught fire accidently, and she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on Thursday.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock following fatal accidental burns.

RETRENCHMENT IN N. W. RLY.

A Lahore message says:—"In consequence of certain recommendations of the Reven Committee having been accepted by the Railway Board, it has been decided to close down on the North Western Railway the wagon repair shops at Sukkur, the locomotive and carriage repair shops at Karachi, and the carriage and wagon repair shops at Rawalpindi, with effect from 31st January 1927."—A. P.

Sir B N. Mitra, Industries Member, Government of India, leaves Calcutta on Sunday night for Tatanagar, and returns on December 22nd. He will leave Calcutta again on the 24th December and arrives at Delhi on 26th December.—A.P.

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